NORTHAMPTON

THE MEADOW CITY

THE "OLD CHURCH"

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OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ILLUSTRATIONS

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Introduction

"I remember, I remember the house where I was born,
The little window where the sun came peeping in at morn."

As I sit in my study-chair the old song which I used to hear in my childhood comes floating softly back to me, and I think, who is there that has no fond remembrance of the scenes of his early days? Unhappy is that man. The recollections of our early life spread flowers all along our path in our later wanderings. Early life always enriches itself by borrowing from the future in the form of rich anticipations, and then it repays the debt with interest by furnishing golden memories to sober maturity. The past feeds the future in all our growth, as in the plant branch and flower are nourished by the root.

It is a peculiar hold which localities have upon our minds. Landscape pictures to which we give unstinted admiration are on all the walls of our minds. All poetry is full of this enthusiasm for places which we have learned to love. Those to which we are bound by peculiar memories gain a surpassing preciousness. Pre-eminently it is the scenes of our childhood before which we keep a lamp continually burning. Nothing can obliterate these from the mind.

We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures.
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations

Northampton has been a mother of many children, and they are everywhere eager for messages from the old home. There are hundreds, and even thousands of people scattered over the broad earth to whom the stately figure of Holyoke with her carpet of river and meadow beneath her feet, or Round Hill peacefully gazing down the valley between the two mountains, while she keeps watch over the village sleeping at her side, offers a view which is never permitted to fade from the mind. Northampton has been a town of prominence in the thought and speech of the people of New England, and that larger New England which reaches across the continent. There are few localities upon the face of the earth where so many different people, representatives of all climes, have resided while pursuing their education as in Northampton and the region surrounding it. If ancient Greeks were here they would certainly search for some evidence that the waters from the Pierian spring, or from some other fountain of inspiration, had flowed under the sea to mingle with the current of the Connecticut, for the soil which it touches brings forth nothing more naturally than institutions of learning. And here this quality has shown itself at the best. Students from all over America, not to speak of more distant lands, flock to the colleges and seminaries which cluster here. To all who have made their home for a longer or shorter period in one of these villages the scenery of the Connecticut valley, the beauties of its river and mountains and meadows, is fixed in the mind as one of the fairest visions of their life.

It was a happy thought of Mr. Kneeland to send out this greeting from the old town to its

scattered friends. He is himself a loyal son of Northampton, and knows and loves every winding, climbing road upon the hillsides, and every outlook from the heights above. A half a dozen years ago he laid us all under obligations by preparing a most convenient and appreciative guide-book to the drives through this vicinity. It was a labor of love. They enjoyed those explorations.

OLD CHURCH AND COURT HOUSE

I say they, for I can hardly feel that the faithful horse Billy, who was the partner of his master in preparing that book, enjoyed it any less than he. And he loved not only to drive, but took with him his camera, not only in his carriage, but sometimes far out through the woods and up the hillsides. His eye has been ever watchful to select the picturesque tree, or the shaded nook, and many specimens of beautiful country scenery he has thus brought together for the embellishment of these pages, and as pleasant reminders to old friends. Long after we, like the faithful Billy, have forever laid aside saddle and harness, and can no longer scale the hills, may these pictures draw loyal admirers to the charms of our valley.

A feeling of kinship comes to men from recognizing a common home. Those of us who are later comers here delight to send our greeting to those who are away. We love the old town not less than those who are gone. We wave our handkerchiefs from the windows as a token of our warm feeling to all who look lovingly upon the place where we dwell. We are a staid and quiet community, and hoping that we preserve an air of contentment and peace, we send our invitation to all our Northampton folk, "see us in our picture, but even better come and see us in our home."

H. M. Tyler.

NORTHAMPTON

Northampton, gemmed amid the hills
Which watch her night and morn ;
Where Holyoke, like a lover, throws
The kisses of the dawn ;
And in the wooded slopes of "Tom"
The shadows linger late,
As hating still to drop their wings
And hide the fair estate ;
Where morning trips with lightest feet
Across the meadow lands,
With Nature's kisses on its lips,
And sunlight in its hands ;
While ever 'mid the arching heights
Of graceful elms, the strain
Of warblers waken all to hear
Northampton's charms again.
Oh, chief of all the Valley gems,
How truly rich thou art,
In all that gladdens mind and eye,
That whispers to the heart :
How much is in thy memory hid ;
What interest waking thrills,
At mention of thy heritage
Which yet thy history fills :
Here lived and loved that wondrous type
Of Calvinistic fire,
The Edwards of the early days ;
With but this one desire,
To wake the conscience of the time ;
To bring the heart and life,
To see again its low estate,
And its rebellious strife ;
He sleeps, but yet to-day, beneath
The Elm he planted then,
I stand, and wish for lives like his,
For earnest, stalwart men.
Here Holland lived, and wrote the lines
Of many a ringing theme ;
And here his rare Kathrina moved
As in a pleasant dream ;
And Bancroft taught his romping boys
Their tasks at Round Hill then,
And gave to thee his wondrous gift,
A race of thinking men.
The "Nightingale" sang lowly here
Her song of love again,
As Jenny Lind within these shades
Caroled her wondrous strain ;
Here Beecher christened "Norwood," in
His novel long ago,
Where in the olden ways to-day,
The happy maidens go —
Mindful perchance of College rules,
And College treasured lore,
And drinking in, as maidens do,
The frolics even more;
Among thy silent headstones, oft
I've pushed the grass away,
To read the names which lived and moved,
In early village day ;
Amid thy architecture, still
I trace the days of yore,
The sloping roofs — the casements old —
The half-admitting door,
O'er which the red-lipped maidens leaned,
When shadows came again,
And listened with a willing ear
Their homespun lovers' strain ;
I catch a glimpse of Paradise ;
The stream where shadows lie.
And hold the tracing of the wood,
And beauties of the sky ;
And then, as home I take my way
Apast the school-house door,
And catch the spires which silent point
To Heaven, I ask no more
Than that in such a place as this,
My latest days may be,
And Paradise, in very sooth,
My heart shall find in thee.

Edwin H. Shannon.

THE JUDGE DEWEY HOUSE

THE GEO. KINGSLEY HOUSE, SOUTH STREET

HISTORICAL SKETCH

EARLY HISTORY

Statistics of history in any form, except to the student, are dry, tedious, and seldom entertaining. In a publication of this character they are warmly welcomed in proportion to their absence. To the lover of nature, in this instance attracted by the beauty of architecture, the harmony of landscape, or the evidences of thrift, industry, skill and benevolence, reproduced in the highest type of modern artistic excellence, it matters little that Northampton was settled in 1654. Yet to the brief historical details, all that can be admitted here, something of interest is added by their picturesque setting; and many may be curious to learn from what small beginnings, these comforts, elegancies and luxuries have come. Such may read with satisfaction that the plantation when purchased from the Indians, the year previous to its settlement, embraced about 64,000 acres, extending nearly fifteen miles along the bank of the Connecticut river, from the south line of Hatfield to the northern boundary of Springfield, now the city of Holyoke, and reaching westward nine miles into the wilderness. From this territory three other towns have been carved : Southampton in 1741, Westhampton in 1778, and Easthampton in 1785. Four years after the first settlers arrived 900 acres were sold to Hadley, which is now part of Hatfield, and still later another portion was included within the limits of the town of Montgomery. Reduced by these subtractions, the township, or city proper, which has now a boundary on Connecticut river of twelve miles, and a westward limit of seven and a half miles, embraces not far from forty square miles and includes considerably more than 20,000 acres of taxable land.

THE OLD WARNER HOUSE, MAIN STREET

From Windsor, Wethersfield, Hartford and Agawam (Springfield), came the first settlers. Facility of trade with the Indians, fertile meadow land, as well as tillable uplands, and a laudable desire to better their condition in life, were the primal causes which led to their removal. Though actuated by worldly motives in this movement, the founders of Northampton were strictly

Puritans. Among them were men of "considerable quality for estates and fit matter for a church." One of the first acts of the settlers after a municipal organization had been established was the erection of a "house for the towne." Meeting-house, town-house, eventually school-house, this first public building was small and insignificant. Built of squared logs, 26 by 18 feet in dimensions, yet sufficiently large for the use of the community, it served its purpose for a few years, and then gave place to a more commodious structure. Though the meeting-house had been erected, no church existed and no minister had been called. Four years elapsed before religious services

MAIN STREET LOOKING TOWARD BRIDGE

were provided. Then Rev. Eleazar, son of Richard, and brother of the celebrated Increase Mather, was settled. Still no church was formed, and the new minister

OLD CONN. RIVER R. R. DEPOT

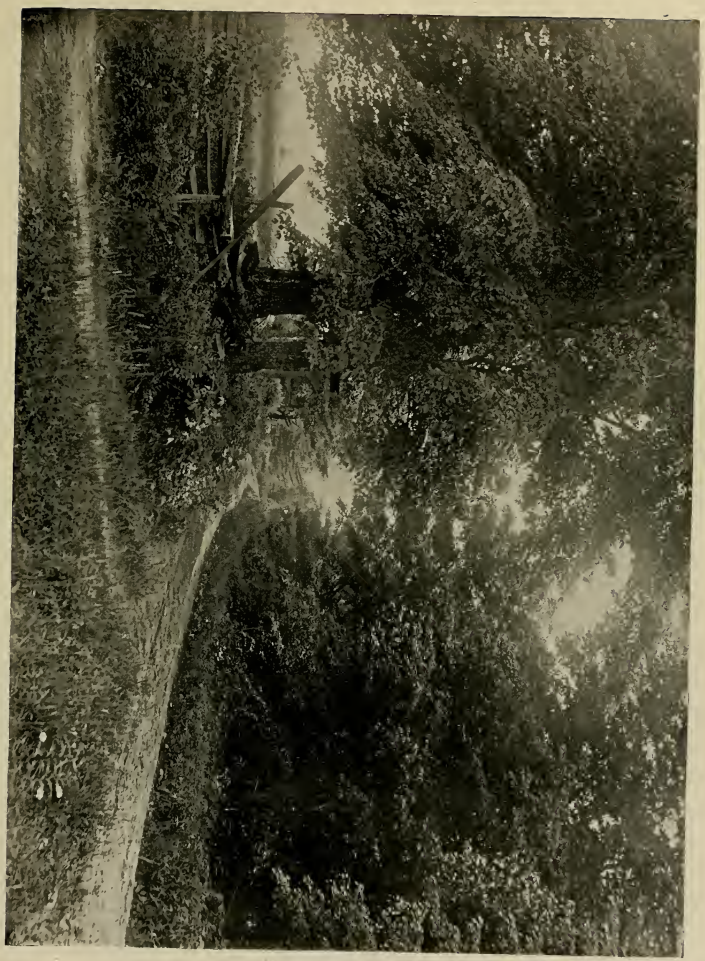
HUNT BUILDING EDWARDS CHURCH

labored for three years before such an organization was effected.

The First Church in Northampton, whose ministrations have been uninterruptedly continued for nearly two and a half centuries, was founded by the pastor and seven other godly men who have not inappropriately been termed the "seven pillars of the church." David Wilton, Wm. Clarke, John Strong, Henry Cunliffe, Henry Woodward, Thomas Hanchet, Thomas Root, compose this group of names honored in the early history of the town. Of these men Wilton, Clarke, and Strong were leaders, conspicuous by their own labors during its formative period, and still more renowned in later years through the abilities and deeds of their descendants.

CORNER MAIN AND PLEASANT STREETS

Three years more elapsed before public schools were established. The town having increased in population sufficiently to come within the provisions of the law requiring the employment of a school-teacher, provision was made for the enlightenment of the youthful puritans of the male sex. James Cornish, the first school-master, received £6 a year from the town, in addition to the amount paid by the scholars. He was to teach not less than "six months in the year together." From this small beginning sprang the elaborate system of public school education, now the ornament, the honor and the

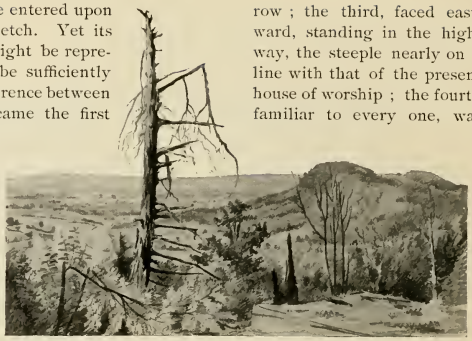


"Along those pleasant windings
I would my journey lay,
Where the shade is cool and the dew of night
Is not yet dried away."

W. C. Bryant.

pride of the city. Its growth cannot be entered upon within the limits assigned to this sketch. Yet its increase and importance, while they might be represented by a long array of figures, can be sufficiently comprehended in contemplating the difference between the little log meeting-house, that became the first school-house, and the present handsome and convenient structures for educational purposes that are to be found in every section of our municipality.

"Meeting-House Hill," once an eminence of sufficient prominence to locate the first meeting-house upon, now almost leveled by the busy hand of modern improvement, derives an importance from the fact that upon it since the settlement of the town, has been located the house of worship of the leading Congregational society in the city. On it have stood five buildings dedicated to the service of the living God. The position of the first one is unknown; the second stood nearly opposite the present entrance to Center street, facing shop row; the third, faced eastward, standing in the highway, the steeple nearly on a line with that of the present house of worship; the fourth familiar to every one, was built nearly on the location of the existing stone edifice. All these structures succumbed to the march of improvement, having been put to other uses or torn down and replaced by larger and better buildings, except the fourth, which was totally destroyed by fire, in June, 1876. Over this society and occupying the pulpits in these churches have been settled clergymen, famous throughout the state, the country and the world. The line commencing with Mather, contains the names of Stoddard, Edwards, Hooker, Williams, and many other able, distinguished and devoted Christian men. Their character and their influence upon the destinies of the town, it is impossible adequately to portray within the limited space here allotted to the historian.



VIEW FROM MT. TOM

AT THE BARS

MADE BY COL. SETH POMEROY, 1747 — DEPOSITED IN MEMORIAL HALL MUSEUM

PASS OF THERMOPYLAE

This church, for 164 years the only religious organization in the place, has wielded an incalculable influence in molding, shaping and perfecting the elements of godliness, patriotism, morality and sobriety, always noted characteristics of this community.

November woods are bare and still.—*H. Hunt.*

INDIAN WARS

The struggles and hardships of the early settlers of this section, in which Northampton suffered with the rest, are matters of history. From the first Indian outbreak, in 1675, known as "King Philip's war," to the close of the year 1763, a period of eighty-nine years, New England saw but fifty years of peace. The longest period uninterrupted by hostilities was eighteen years, and the shortest six. During that time the colony was engaged in six different conflicts, in five of which the Indians were either the allies or the tools of the French.

It was not a foe fighting by the ordinary methods of civilized warfare, that for nearly forty years the settlers were called upon to meet. They were confronted by the merciless, savage Indian, slaying, scalping, torturing, burning, destroying. The savages, led by French officers, accompanied by a small contingent of French soldiers, kept the towns in the Connecticut river valley, then the western frontier of Massachusetts, in a constant state of alarm.

Northampton sustained three well defined Indian attacks, in which many of her citizens were killed and a number of houses burned. Dwellings were destroyed in South, Pleasant, Bridge and Prospect streets, and at Mt. Tom. At other times men at work in the meadows and on the uplands were murdered and many an alarm roused the sleeping inhabitants. Her soldiers served with distinction in many hard fought engagements and not a few died on distant battlefields.

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN

Many citizens of Northampton have been conspicuous in town, county, state and national affairs. Among the names of those prominent

A little gushing brook o'er hung by trees —*Dora Read Goodale.*

in founding and organizing the town were Medad Pomeroy, Aaron Cook, John Strong, William Clarke and Rev. Solomon Stoddard. They were the ancestors of many of the same name in this and adjoining towns, and their descendants are scattered throughout the length and breadth of our broad and prosperous country.

Medad Pomeroy, who was among the most prominent of the early settlers, had eight sons and four daughters. He was a blacksmith and held many offices of trust and responsibility both in town and church. Magistrate, deputy, selectman, and for twenty-one years town clerk and treasurer, he contributed much toward the establishment and development of the town. His son Ebenezer, was high sheriff of the county for fifteen years and town treasurer for twenty-two years. He was a captain in the militia, several times elected deputy to the General Court, and for years a member of the Governor's Council.

Gen. Seth Pomeroy, fifth son of Hon. Ebenezer, was one of the most renowned citizens of Northampton. He learned the family trade — gunsmith — which had been carried down into the fourth generation, to which he belonged. For three generations longer the same calling was followed by his descendants, the last holding contracts for firearms from the United States government. His guns were in great demand in the wars with the Indians and in the Revolution. One of the latter may now be seen in the Memorial Hall Museum. At the siege of Louisburg in 1745, he held the rank of Major. Ten years after he was Lieut-Col. in the Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Col. Ephraim Williams, and participated in the bloody battle of Lake George, in which all the field officers of the regiment but himself were killed. When word came to him, after Lexington, that a battle was imminent, he unhitched a horse from the plow and started for the army, reaching

ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

Bunker Hill while the battle was in progress. Rushing into the fight as a volunteer, he rendered good service to the cause. Again, within two years, at the age of seventy-one, he accepted, at the personal solicitation of General Washington, command of a brigade, and died, a few weeks after joining the continental army, at Peckskill. Though best known to fame by his military career, he was honored by his townsmen

MT. HOLYOKE FROM MT. TOM

with many marks of distinction. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress, and was employed in many works of great public importance. His descendants, removing to different sections have become well known in their special callings, many of them having been among the leading manufacturers of the country. The homestead of the Pomeroys, occupied by five generations, was near the site of the present Mansion House.

THE BIG ELM, NORTHAMPTON MEADOWS — 31 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE

Rev. Solomon Stoddard, second minister of Northampton, was a remarkable man. One of the most influential clergymen of his day, he was also a man highly respected for his business talents. His descendants have been no less distinguished in different walks in life. Col. John, born in 1682, was one of the most prominent men of his time. As a soldier, a jurist, a statesman, his reputation was surpassed by few if any of his cotemporaries. Chief in command in Hampshire county during two colonial wars, commissioner to Canada to negotiate for the return of prisoners, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas for Hampshire county, selectman, representative, councillor, he had for years, more influence and greater control in western Massachusetts, than any of his predecessors. His life was the connecting link between the two series of great leaders who controlled affairs in this section of the state for nearly a century and three quarters. His predecessors were John Pynchon of Springfield and Samuel Partridge of Hatfield. Following him came Joseph Hawley and Caleb Strong of Northampton. From 1650 to 1819, these five names are interwoven with the local history of the valley, and no record of the formative period of the commonwealth is complete without a recital of the part they performed in establishing the institutions that gave prosperity and permanence to the whole country. Colonel Stoddard was in all respects the village squire of old England, fitted to the altered circumstances and changed condition of things in the newer England. He lived on the homestead now occupied by H. R. Hinckley, in the house built by his father.

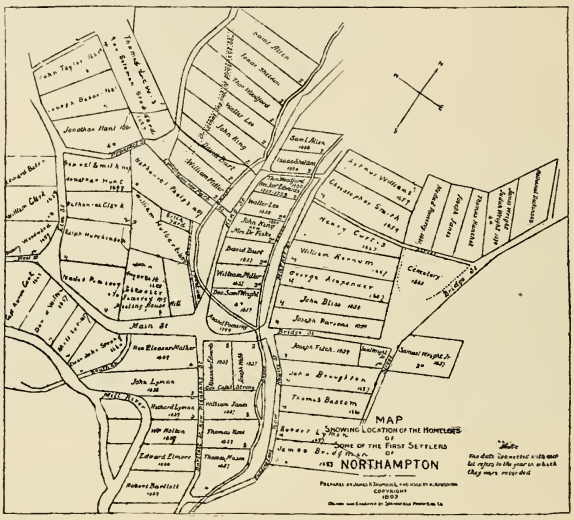
VIEW FROM MT. WARNER

Another pioneer of the settlement, William Clarke, was the ancestor of all who bear the name in this section of the country. He occupied a home-lot where Smith College is located and was constantly employed in town business during the thirty years of his residence here. He died in 1690, at the age of eighty-one. A monument has been erected to his memory by his descendants in the Bridge street cemetery, within a few years. He was the first Deputy to the General Court from Northampton, one of the first magistrates and held many offices of local importance. He reared a family of nine children, many of whom were prominent in the affairs of the town and county.

Maj. Aaron Cook was another of the early settlers of note, whose worthy descendants have a wide reputation. He too was a man of sterling

character and one whom the town delighted to honor. Captain of the first military company formed here, he was also a magistrate, selectman and deputy. Farming was his principal business, but he was noted as a hunter and his reputation as a wolf killer was extensive. He lived on the lot now occupied by the Forbes Library. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters, one of the sons was prominent in the early history of Hadley.

But it is impossible to mention all who were conspicuous in the first years of the town. Besides those already named were the first Joseph Hawley, Jonathan Hunt, Samuel Wright, Cornet Joseph Parsons, and his son known as Joseph Parsons, Esq. All of them were leaders during their day and generation, and their memories and representatives still remain to do them honor.



THE COMMONS

When the town was first settled certain portions of the lands were divided among the inhabitants according to rules agreed upon. Every man was given a home-lot of four acres and not less than four or five acres of meadow land. The division of land, however, varied in proportion to the ability and estate of the settler. While four acres or its equivalent, was the standard size of home-lots, some men had much more than that. Meadow land was allotted in the same proportion. To some in small quantities, to others in larger measure. All the lands not divided were held in common. They belonged to the community, and in them every man had certain rights, subject to such regulations as the town prescribed. These commons were mainly uplands and comprised all the undivided lands outside the settled portions of the town.

The first division of the commons was made in 1663, when all except pine lands, within three miles of the town, were allotted to individuals. At this time the commons within these limits were arranged in three divisions, called "Inner Commons," "Hatefield" and "Lovefield;" The "Inner Commons" comprised all the unassigned land east of a line drawn north from the present meeting-house in Easthampton, through Seeger Swamp to Mill river, striking the latter very near the existing dam of the Nonotuck Silk Mill in Florence, thence turning westerly and including "Broughton's Meadow." From the river above the latter point the line was very irregular, running in a north-easterly direction till it touched the south boundary of the town of Hatfield, a trifle east of Broad Brook. The south line commenced at "Hulbert's Pond," south of "Pynchon's Meadow," and extended westerly to Rocky Hill road, which it followed to what is now Pine Grove school-house. There the line turned directly south, touching the old road to Easthampton, near the present residence of G. Burt Lyman, which it followed to within a short distance of the Easthampton meeting-house. From the latter point to Pine Grove school-house, the east and west lines of the Inner Commons are for some distance but

fifty rods apart, and at the widest point only one hundred rods distant.

South and east of the above described line were the two divisions once called "Hatefield" and

THE ALLEN HOUSE

"Lovefield," afterward thrown together under the name of "Little Division." The south line of these latter divisions extended from the Easthampton meeting-house, in a north-easterly direction to Mt. Tom, thence following the south boundary of Northampton to the Connecticut river. More than half of these divisions were in Easthampton. West of the Inner Commons was "Long Division," which embraced all the remaining land in the west and northwesterly portions of the town. These division lines may be found plainly marked on a map of the town, published in 1831.

Though the commons were set apart to each individual, the community still retained certain rights in them. Each man received his apportionment with the distinct understanding that it was still common property for certain purposes while unfenced. Everybody had a right to cut timber and fire-wood upon these lands, to gather stones upon, and to pasture them.

Another division of common land was made in 1684, in which pine lands were included. Pine trees were a source of profit. Tar and turpentine were obtained from them, an industry from which considerable revenue was derived. This division embraced the land in the southern part of the town now lying within the limits of Easthampton. But there still remained the entire western portion of the town, afterward known as "Long Division." This was not divided till 1700.

There was considerable dissatisfaction concerning these deals in the public lands. The proprietors complained that the apportionment of lots in so many divisions gave many of them very small holdings in the several sections, and caused considerable inconvenience in using the property to the best advantage. The matter came before the town in 1699, and during the next year a general re-division of the lands laid out in 1684, as well as an apportionment of the tract called "Long Division," was made.

It was then that the four divisions, "Inner

KING STREET

Commons," "Little Division," "Mountain Division," and "Long Division," were established. In the latter the lots were 250 rods — 4,125 feet — nearly four-fifths of a mile long. The smallest of them were but four rods — 66 feet — wide, while the largest were 70 rods in width. Little wonder it was called "Long Division!"

A few years afterward a controversy arose concerning the legality of this last distribution, and in 1713, the town voted to "throw up" a portion of the west end of the westerly

CORNER BRIDGE STREET AND LINCOLN AVENUE

division and make a new deal. Legal talent from abroad was summoned to settle the law question. Apparently they decided in favor of the old apportionment, as there is no record of any change having been made.

The owners of these lands objected of the provision permitting the public at large to cut timber, pasture and gather stones upon the unimproved portions of them, and seriously protested against it in 1842. It was claimed that the clause allowing communal rights was omitted from the agreement when the last division was made. Three "wise and judicious persons" were chosen by the town as arbitrators. A compromise was affected by which the public use of this land was restricted to a certain portion of Long Division for ten years. In the other Divisions all public rights were rescinded. This settled the matter for a decade, at the end of which time the old question again came up. It was re-adjusted on the same grounds for another ten years, the town voting to relinquish after that time all rights over any portion of the territory, except the highways.

In regard to this controversy over the common lands, Rev. Jonathan Edwards writes in 1743 : "And it is a thing greatly to be rejoiced in, that the people very lately have come to an agreement and final issue with respect to their grand controversy, relating to their common lands ; which has been, above any other particular thing, a source of mutual prejudices, jealousies and debates for fifteen or sixteen years past."

Fringing the stream at every turn
Swing low the waving fronds of fern.—*J. G. Whittier.*

THE REVOLUTION

During all these years of struggle, hardship, strife and bloodshed, Northampton

TOWER OF THE HOE SHOP

furnished promptly and cheerfully, her quota of men and means to aid in the protection of life and property whenever called

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

upon. Many of her citizens held responsible military and civic positions and her soldiers were found wherever duty called.

Under the lead of Maj. Joseph Hawley, the town during the period immediately preceding the Revolution, took sides with the patriots, though there were some, as in all other places, who believed in the Kingly prerogative. When the struggle opened, the Minute Men of Northampton, aroused by the alarm from Lexington, at about eleven o'clock, a. m., were on the march for Boston before the sun went down. The population of the town in 1776 was 1,772 souls. The number of men who served in the army

MILL RIVER BRIDGE

during the years in which the war continued, whose names have been preserved, was, as near as can be ascertained, 332. The census record shows neither the sex nor age of the inhabitants. But if the proportions were similar to those of the census of twelve years previous, it would appear that nearly one-half of all the males in town, including old and young, and more than two-thirds of all between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, served in the army for a longer or shorter period. The terms of enlistment, aside from the three years' men, were short, and many of the soldiers re-enlisted several times. Jonathan Allen, afterward major in the continental service, was captain of the company of minute men. Among others who held responsible positions in the army from Northampton, were Levi Shepherd, Joseph Cook, Simeon Clapp, Jonathan Stearns, Asahel Pomeroy,

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Elihu Root, Joseph Clapp, and Solomon Allen.

Soldiers from Northampton were with Arnold in his memorable march through the wilderness to Quebec. Several of them were captives in the unsuccessful attack upon that place and others afterward marched to re-inforce the army in Canada. A number lost their lives there and all suffered incredible hardships and privations. They shared in the capture of Burgoyne, and were on duty when Andre was brought before Colonel Jameson, at North Castle. Lieutenant Allen, a Northampton soldier, was immediately sent forward with dispatches from Jameson to Arnold, notifying him of the capture. This was the first intelligence Arnold received of the miscarriage of his plans.

KING OF THE BIRCHES

MAJ. JOSEPH HAWLEY

Among the leading patriots of the day was Maj. Joseph Hawley. He was graduated at Yale College, studied divinity, and preached occasionally, but afterward studied law and became one of the most distinguished advocates of his time. At the siege of Louisburg he acted as chaplain to one of the Hampshire county regiments. During the French and Indian wars he served in the militia and on more than one occasion marched to the relief of threatened towns. For twelve years he was chosen representative and threw the whole weight of his intellect in favor of freedom. He was one of the most vigorous and conspicuous advocates of liberty and with Samuel Adams, James Otis, and John Hancock, steered the ship of state through the stormy period that culminated in the Revolution. In the controversy which resulted in the dismissal of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, he was one of his most bitter opponents, though he afterward repented of his unchristian acts and wrote a letter of humble apology. Throughout the Revolution he was arduous in his endeavors to promote enlistments, and on several occasions addressed the soldiers as they were mustered into the service. During the excitement in Hampshire county, after the war, when frequent conventions were held, and public sentiment was verging upon anarchism, he was many times chosen a delegate by the town, and his efforts upon the side of moderation and law, had a marked effect. In town affairs his influence was very great and it was always exerted for liberty and progress. It has been said of him, that he was held in such estimation that the people amended the shorter catechism, teaching their children to answer the question "Who made you?" "God and Major Hawley." Tradition asserts that on one occasion, dissatisfied with the sentiments uttered by a preacher on the Sabbath, he ordered him out of the pulpit, took his place and finished the sermon. His bounty to his native town is still intact, and though the "Hawley Grammar School" is not now in existence, the income of the property he bequeathed to the town is still used for school purposes. In addition to his law practice, he carried on a farm, engaged in trade in connection with his brother Elisha and his

mother, and was concerned with others in the leather business. Plain and unpretending in his daily life, he never sought preferment, but refused many offices to which his friends were anxious to elect him. He lived on the street that bears his name, on what has been known in recent times as the "Burrough's place." He died in 1788. His father was Capt. Joseph Hawley, who married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, consequently he was a cousin of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, whom he so bitterly opposed.

VIEW ON SOUTH STREET

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Four citizens of Northampton have had the high honor of representing Massachusetts in the United States Senate : — Caleb Strong, eight years; Eli P. Ashmun, two years ; Elijah H. Mills, six years ; and Isaac C. Bates, five years. Of these distinguished men, short sketches only can find a place here.

First and most distinguished among them was Gov. CALEB STRONG. He was cotemporary with Major Hawley. With him he studied law, and came upon the stage in the full maturity of his powers, just as his predecessor and teacher was passing away. Caleb Strong was born Dec. 29, 1744, and was a direct descendant in the fifth

RESIDENCE OF L. B. WILLIAMS, SOUTH STREET

THE PARSONS ELM, SOUTH STREET

generation, from John Strong, the first ruling Elder of the church in Northampton. He graduated with the highest honors, at Harvard College in 1764. Ill health and impaired eyesight lengthened the years of his preparatory law studies, and he did not commence the practice of his profession till 1771. The next year he was chosen a member of the board of selectmen. Three years after he was one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, and in 1776 was appointed Attorney for the Commonwealth for the county of Hampshire, which office

he held for nearly a quarter of a century. In the previous year he was appointed Register of Probate. He was chosen representative to the General Court the same year, and re-elected many times thereafter, the last year of his service in that capacity being in 1797. In the meantime he was for several years a member of the Governor's Council, and also State Senator for nine consecutive years. He was a member of the convention that drafted the first constitution, adopted by the state in 1780, and which remained for forty years the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. In 1781, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, which he declined, and was again tendered a seat upon that bench, but once more refused. He was chosen a delegate to the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, in 1787, and was United States Senator in the first Congress, 1788 to 1794. Re-elected at the close of his first term, he resigned before its completion. While in that body he was a member of the committee which drew up the judiciary act.

In the first year of the present century, he was chosen Governor of the state. As governor he served eleven years, seven of them consecutively. In 1816, he retired from public life, and died three years after.

Governor Strong became a professing Christian in 1772, and during the remainder of his life was an efficient member of the church. Prominent in all the benevolent enterprises of the time, he was president of the Hampshire Bible Society, one of the founders of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College.

In 1777, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Hooker, fourth minister of Northampton. Nine children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. His sons, Lewis and Theodore survived him, and were well known, influential and respected citizens.

Hon. Eli Porter Ashmun was born June 14, 1770, at a small village on the Hudson, forty-five miles above Albany. At

VIEWS ON WEST BROOK

RESIDENCE OF MRS. HENRY ROBERTS — THE OLD ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES HOUSE

the approach of the British army under General Burgoyne, his father was compelled to leave everything and flee. He subsequently opened a tavern at Blandford, Mass. Here the son remained till he reached the age of nineteen years, employed in various domestic labors, and particularly in attendance upon the tavern. He had up to this time received no education other than that afforded by the district school, which he attended during the winter months. In 1779, he commenced a course of study with the clergyman of a neighboring town, with the view of preparing himself for a profession. The next year he entered the office of Judge Sedgwick, and commenced the study of the law. The regular period of study for those who had not received a collegiate education was five years, but his application and perseverance enabled him to obtain admission to the bar at the end of four years. He then opened an office at Blandford and obtained considerable business. In 1807, he removed to Northampton. For several years he was a member of the State Senate, was afterward one of the Council, and in 1816, on the resignation of Christopher Gore, was chosen United States Senator. He served but two years, when he resigned. The same year he was seized with a pulmonary complaint that was pronounced incurable, and he died May 10, 1818, at the age of forty-eight.

Eli P. Ashmun married Lucy, daughter of Rev. John Hooker. Their children were five in number. John Hooker was professor in Harvard Law School, and George was a noted lawyer and politician, well known through the valley. Mr. Ashmun lived on Pleasant street, in the house afterward owned and occupied by Dr. Sylvester Graham.

ELIJAH HUNT MILLS was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 1, 1776. He was the son of Rev. Benjamin Mills, first minister of Chesterfield, and Mary, daughter of Jonathan Hunt of Northampton. Both parents died when he was quite young, and he was adopted by a maternal uncle, Elijah Hunt, of Northampton. In 1797, he graduated at Williams College, afterward studied law and established himself at North-

COUNTY JAIL

NORTH STREET

RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. H. BUTLER

ampton. Here he took at once a prominent position as an advocate, forming a partnership with John H. Ashmun, who subsequently became Royale Professor at the Harvard Law School. When Judge Howe opened his law school here, Mr. Mills became associated with him in its management. This school was quite successful, and numbered at one time forty students. While in practice here, he was frequently in opposition to Hon. Lewis Strong and Hon. I. C. Bates, and a large audience always gathered when these men met in legal controversy.

In 1811, he was chosen member of the Massachusetts Senate by the Federalists and was elected to Congress in 1815, serving two terms. From 1810 to 1813, he was annually chosen representative, and was again elected in 1819 and 1820. During the latter year he was made Speaker of the House, receiving on the first ballot all but eight of the entire number of votes cast. Within a few weeks he was chosen United States Senator for the short term, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Prentiss Mellen, and at the same time for the full term which began the year following. Ill health caused him to withdraw from public life at the end of his term as Senator, in 1827, and he was succeeded by Hon. Daniel Webster.

HAWLEY STREET

PHILLIPS PLACE

Popular with his townsmen, he was much employed in town affairs. For eleven years — 1804 to 1815 — he was annually chosen town clerk, and held many other town offices of importance. After his retirement from public life his health rapidly failed, and he died May 5, 1829.

He was twice married, the first time to his cousin, Sarah Hunt, who died within a year after her marriage. In 1804, he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Blake of Boston. They had seven children. Mrs. Mills died in Cambridge, in 1871, at the age of ninety. Mr. Mills lived on Elm street, on the

"Into the sunshine full of the light,
Leaping and flashing from morn till night."
J. R. Lowell.

homestead now occupied by one branch of the Mary A. Burnham School.

Isaac Chapman Bates was born at Granville, Mass., Jan. 23, 1779. His father, Col. Jacob Bates, was a Lieutenant in the Revolution. He fitted for college under the tutorship of Rev. Timothy Cooley, D. D., of East Granville, and entered the Freshman class of Yale College, in 1798. Mr. Bates graduated in 1802, valedictorian in a class that numbered fifty-six. During the next three years he studied law with Seth P. Staples, Esq., of New Haven, and in 1805, became a permanent resident of Northampton. Though admitted to the bar in 1805, he continued his legal studies under the tuition of Judge Hinckley, of Northampton, and in three years was admitted to practice before the Supreme Judicial Court. He at once entered into political life, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1808 and 1809 and again in 1813. In 1827, he was chosen a member of Congress and was re-elected for four consecutive terms. Declining further service in Congress, he was again sent to the State Legislature in 1835, and in 1837 and 1838 he was a member of the Governor's Council. In 1840 he was elected Delegate at large to the National Convention and presided over the convention which nominated General Harrison for the presidency. He was also a member of the Electoral College and cast his vote for General Harrison. In 1841, he was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Davis, who having been elected Governor resigned the Senatorship. He was afterwards chosen Senator for six years, and died at his post in Washington, March. 16, 1845.

"A streamlet gurgling through its rocky glen."—*Pierpont.*

"But windest away from haunts of men,
To quiet valley and shaded glen;"—*W. C. Bryant.*

Mr. Bates married Martha, daughter of Judge Samuel Henshaw, of Northampton, in Sept. 1807. Their children numbered eight, five daughters and three sons. He lived on Bridge street on the homestead now occupied by J. S. Lathrop. His dwelling house was removed to North

Out of the bosom of the Air,
  Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
  Over the harvest-fields forsaken,
    Silent, and soft, and slow
    Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
  Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
  In the white countenance confession,
    The troubled sky reveals
    The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
  Slowly in silent syllables recorded ;
This is the secret of despair,
  Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
    Now whispered and revealed
    To wood and field.—*Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.*

street, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Henry Roberts.

REBELLION IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

When the Revolution closed, the country was bankrupt. Everybody was in debt, taxes were high, money scarce and great uneasiness existed among all classes. Many were in favor of an unlimited issue of paper money, this financial disease being but a forerunner of that which has in later years spread under the name of the "greenback craze." The discontent showed itself before the Revolution ended. Loud complaints were made against the courts and the lawyers. The former the people denounced in conventions and endeavored to suppress by mobs, the latter they refused to elect to any office. An idea prevailed that this class of men ought to be abolished. It was proposed to instruct representatives in 1786 to annihilate them. Very few lawyers at this time were elected to the House of Representatives. The courts were opposed because they enforced the payment of debts, and lawyers were tabooed because they carried out the decisions of the courts.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

One of the first movements in this county in opposition to law, growing out of the hard times, which the people sought to better by means of conventions, occurred in Northampton. In 1782, Rev. Samuel Ely, claiming to be acting under the instructions of a county convention held at Hatfield, appeared at the session of the courts here, at the head of a mob, with the intention of closing their doors. He was arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, sent to Springfield jail, and rescued by a mob. While this contention was in progress, the mob held possession of this

UPPER MAIN STREET

ON STATE STREET

town for several days. Fortunately no blood was shed, and Ely was finally given up and punished for his crimes. These peculiar troubles culminated with Shay's rebellion in 1786. Hampshire county was its main theater

of action, and Northampton contributed men and influence to its suppression. But that story is too familiar to need repetition here, even if space permitted. During these hard times, the citizens of Northampton suffered with the entire country, but they remained patriotic and law abiding. Few if any joined the unlawful crowds that endeavored to remedy existing evils by over riding all law. Though party spirit ran high for many years, yet as soon as men settled

THE POMEROY HOUSE, MAIN STREET

down to the peaceable pursuits of life and relinquished the effort to legislate themselves out of debt, affairs assumed a much more promising aspect. Still political acrimony survived, as many a hard fought campaign between Federalists and Democrats evinces.

THE WAR OF 1812-15

The causes which led to the war of 1812-15 need but a bare allusion. British orders in council and Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, establishing a reciprocal blockade between England and France, left American commerce at the mercy of both powers, and in great danger of complete annihilation. In order to preserve its ships from certain capture, the American government, in 1807, proclaimed an embargo, which prohibited American vessels from leaving foreign ports and forbade foreign ships from taking cargoes at American ports. This action caused much distress throughout the country, but fell most heavily upon New England, and in a couple of years the embargo was superseded by a law prohibiting commercial intercourse with France and England. Afterward this was so modified as to exclude only British armed vessels from the waters of the United States. The continuance of the blockade between France and England and the increasing frequency with which British cruisers impressed seamen from American ships, were the immediate causes of the outbreak. War was proclaimed by president Madison, June 19, 1812. This war was strongly denounced and very unpopular in this state. During the excitement growing out of the embargo and the prospective war, Caleb Strong was again elected Governor. Seven times consecutively he had been chosen, but in 1807, was defeated, and was not again successful till 1812. This year came the war. A large convention, composed of delegates from fifty-six towns in Hampshire county, was held in Northampton, at which a spirited address and a set of strong resolutions roundly denouncing the policy of the national administration were drawn up and published in the newspapers. Some of Northampton's most influential citizens participated in this convention. Among them were Jonathan H. Lyman, Isaac C. Bates, Elijah H. Mills, and others equally eminent. During this war Governor Strong refused to obey the requisition of the general government for troops, and declined to allow the militia of the state to go beyond its borders. In this he was sustained by the highest judicial authority. Yet he put the commonwealth in a most complete state of defence, ready to resist any attack. A company from Northampton was in the service during the three years that hostilities were in progress. The

A VIEW ON ELM STREET

names of sixty-two men who were on duty at this time are on record. William W. Partridge was captain of this company. A regiment was formed in this county, and among its officers were William Edwards, Lt. Col. ; Sam'l Henshaw, Adj.; John Brown, Sergt. Maj.; Geo. Bridgman, Quartermaster, all of Northampton. Elisha Strong and Asahel Strong had command of companies in this regiment.

THE "OLD CHURCH"

While this war was in progress, and the consequent disturbance in all business transactions was everywhere felt, the town entered upon the expense of erecting a new meeting-house. This was the wooden building, so long conspicuous on Main street, and known far and near as the "Old Church," a fine picture of which forms the frontispiece to this work. The edifice cost about $20,000. About two-thirds of this sum was obtained by the sale of pews to individuals. These pews passed by will from one generation to another, were bought, sold and deeded like real estate. This ownership survived in part, notwithstanding all attempts by the parish to buy out the holders, till the property went up in smoke at the destruction of the building by fire in 1876. Out of this system arose the profane saying that no man in Northampton was sure of heaven unless he owned a pew in the meeting-house, possessed a few acres of meadow land and was a subscriber to the Hampshire Gazette.

THE KIRKLAND HOMESTEAD, PLEASANT STREET

RAILROADS

The growth of the town during the present century, if less rapid than that of many others has been steady and sure. Remarkable for its conservatism, notable for its culture and the general thrift of its inhabitants, it has gone gradually onward till it has attained an enviable position among the cities of the commonwealth.

When the Boston and Albany railroad was projected, the conservatism of the place repelled the advances made toward its location here, and it was built elsewhere. But when the Connecticut River road, in later years tentatively thrust its antennæ northward on both sides of the river, every effort was made to secure the iron highway, and fix its final location within our borders. From that time the advancement of the community has been much accelerated.

The earliest successful project for opening up communication with other sections of the country, was the canal which united the waters of Connecticut river with those of New Haven harbor. This water way was opened in 1835, amid great rejoicings. It lingered feebly for about a dozen years, with scarce business enough in its most prosperous days to pay running expenses. A few years afterward a railroad was constructed along its right of way. But it never paid interest on the cost of construction. When that road came under the control of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield corporation a northern connection was made. Northampton people were greatly interested in both these enterprises, and much capital was permanently invested in them. Though the original stockholders in both canal and railroad sacrificed all their holdings, the city is now reaping the advantage of their public spirit.

When the project came for a railroad to the eastward, from which resulted the "Central Massachusetts," the town promptly subscribed $300,000 to promote the enterprise. Many years elapsed before the road was completed, and the town lost nearly all its investment, but there is every reason to believe that in the future, it will be worth to the city in increased facilities for business, all that has been paid toward its construction.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The war of the rebellion stirred the blood of our people, and when the requisitions for soldiers were made, Northampton responded with a patriotism worthy of the fathers. Many of us recall the meetings held in the town hall, the patriotic speeches, and the promptness with which the citizens came forward and filled each quota. Who does not remember with enthusiasm the record of the old Tenth regiment, whose battle

scarred flags are now carefully guarded in Memorial Hall? Three other regiments contained companies composed almost wholly of Northampton men. In the Tenth were 62 men, in the Twenty-seventh 64, in the Thirty-seventh 87, all enlisted for three years, and in the Fifty-second, enlisted for nine months, were 80 men. In all Northampton furnished during the war 655 men, who were distributed among thirty-seven regiments, and in the naval service. They were in some of the bloodiest battles of war. They fought under Burnside at Roanoke, under McClellan before Richmond, under Hooker at Chancellorsville, under Mead at Gettysburg, under Banks at Port Hudson, under Grant at the capture of Lee.

RESIDENCE OF REV. E. S. UNDERWOOD, CRESCENT STREET

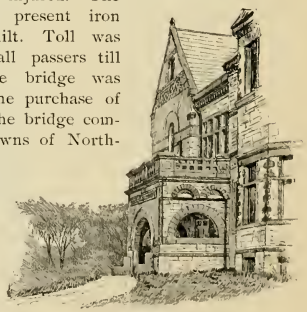
Of the whole number of enlisted men 91 were either killed in battle or died in the service. A list of all who served as well as of those who lost their lives, may be found upon the tablets in Memorial Hall from which the above figures were obtained. Many others, sons of Northampton, residents in other places, also enlisted, but their names do not appear there. Only the soldiers who filled the quotas, assigned to Northampton, are upon that record. It is asserted by those who are familiar with the muster rolls, that not less than 100 more than the number given above born in Northampton, were in the army.

A CITY CHARTER

Town action was first taken on the question of a city charter at the annual meeting held in March, 1882. After a full debate, the town decided to petition the legislature for such a charter, by a vote of 776 in favor to 325 in opposition. A committee was appointed to act with the selectmen in preparing the document and presenting it to the legislature. At its next session, in 1883, that body granted a charter which was accepted by the town in September, by a majority of 239 votes. The first city election was held in December, when Benj. E. Cook, Jr., was chosen Mayor by a majority of 37 votes. E. I. Clapp was elected Clerk, and Hiram Day, Treasurer.

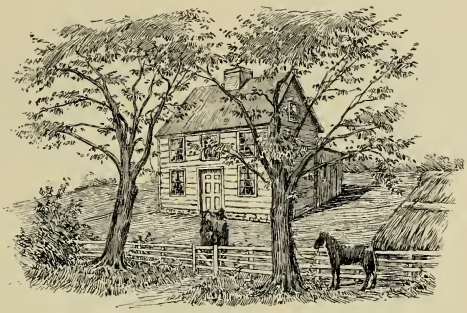
CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE

A ferry across Connecticut river was established when Hadley was settled in 1661, at the upper end of Bridge street. The terminus in Hadley was at the southern extremity of Front street, and the landing place on this side was in the meadows, at a point in "Old Rainbow." In after years another ferry was established in the vicinity of the present bridge, and was continued in that location till the beginning of the present century. The lower crossing, known as "Goodman's ferry," was the main thoroughfare, and the stage route. Most of the travel from Springfield came up on the east side, and crossed at Goodman's ferry. In 1803, a company was incorporated to build a bridge across the river, but it was not erected till 1808. Its completion was duly celebrated by a procession, military and civic, a sermon in the meeting-house, and collation in the tavern. This was an open bridge and was in use nine years. The new one which replaced it was carried away by a freshet and a covered bridge, familiar to many now living, was built in 1826. This structure was partly demolished by high water at different times, and was finally wrecked by a hurricane in 1877. It was lifted from the piers and landed in the river. Although eleven teams and sixteen persons were on it at the time, having sought refuge there from the storm, only one was killed and three injured. The next year the present iron bridge was built. Toll was exacted from all passers till 1875, when the bridge was made free, by the purchase of the rights of the bridge company by the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, and the county of Hampshire. The bridge is 1,218 feet long and cost complete, $27,578.



JONATHAN EDWARDS

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, third minister at Northampton, was born in East Windsor, Ct., Oct. 5, 1703. His father, Rev. Timothy Edwards, was for sixty-four years, pastor of the Congregational church in that town. He married Esther, daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard. Jonathan Edwards was the fifth of eleven children, and an only son. Each of his sisters it is said, was six feet tall, hence the statement of an eminent divine, who married one of them, that he was allied to a family in which were "sixty feet of daughters."



THE HOMESTEAD OF JONATHAN EDWARDS, KING STREET

At the age of six years, he commenced the study of Latin, under the tutorship of his father and sisters, and entered Yale college when in his thirteenth year. Four years later he graduated with the first honors of his class. Two years more were given to the study of theology at New Haven, and in 1722 he was licensed to preach, at the age of nineteen. The same year he was selected to preach to a small Presbyterian church in New York city. Finding the parish too poor to support a minister, he returned to East Windsor in April, 1723. The remainder of that year he spent in close study. During his preparatory studies for the ministry, his short pastorate at New York, and subsequent residence at home, he formed a series of resolutions, seventy in number, for the government of his own heart

THE TWO EDWARDS ELMS

IN THE CEMETERY

THE PRESENT EDWARDS ELM

FIRST CHURCH PARSONAGE

and life. These were all written before he was twenty years of age, and ever afterward he made it a point to read them over once every day. In September, 1723, he received the degree of Master of Arts, and was at the same time chosen a tutor in Yale college. There being no immediate vacancy in the tutorship, he passed the ensuing winter and spring at New Haven, in diligent study. About this time he received invitations from several congregations to settle in the ministry, but declined them all. In June, 1724, Mr. Edwards commenced his duties at the college, which he discharged with great benefit to that institution for about two years. Rev. Solomon Stoddard was then in his eighty-third year, and had become so infirm as to require an assistant. In 1726, the town invited Mr. Edwards to settle here as colleague with his grandfather. He accepted, and in the following February, in his twenty-fourth year, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed as colleague pastor of the First church in this town.

He entered upon the duties of his pastorate with such seriousness and diligence, that in a short time he won the esteem and regard of his people. At this time, ordinarily when in health, he spent thirteen hours daily in his study. A favorite diversion was riding on horseback. His practice was to ride some three or four miles to a lonely grove, where he would dismount and walk about. Generally he carried writing materials, with which to note down any thoughts that were suggested to his mind. In winter his daily exercise consisted in chopping wood for half an hour or more.

Mr. Edwards was married, July 28, 1727, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Rev. James Pierrpont, pastor of the church in New Haven. Mrs. Edwards was a most remarkable woman. Well educated, with an intellect of more than ordinary brilliancy, fervent in piety, possessing an uncommon share of prudence, dignity and polish, she adorned the position in which she was placed by her union with Mr. Edwards. Such was her firmness and energy of purpose, that soon after her marriage she took upon herself the whole management of the farm as well as the more domestic duties of the family. It is related that upon one occasion her husband accosted her thus: "Is it not time, my dear, that the hay was made?" To which she replied that the hay had been in the barn two weeks already!

VIEW FROM ELIZABETH ROCK

Mr. Stoddard, his venerable colleague, died in February, 1729, and the whole care of the large

CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGE

to be under conviction of sin. There was scarcely a single person in the town, old or young, that was left unconcerned about the great things of the eternal world." During this excitement, at different communion seasons, there were at one time, one hundred persons who presented themselves for admission to the church, at another eighty, and sixty at still another. In six months the number of hopeful conversions was more than three hundred. Mr. Edwards co-operated with Whitefield in his wonderful work. It was about this time that he became acquainted with David Brainerd, the missionary, assisted him with his counsel, ministered to his necessities and finally closed his eyes in death under his own roof. He afterward published an extended memoir of that devoted man.

congregation devolved upon the youthful pastor. His ministrations were attended with the most wonderful results. There were many seasons of religious revival. Especially in the years from 1733 to 1735, it was so extensive and powerful as to constitute a memorable era in the history of the church. At the request of eminent English divines, Mr. Edwards, a few years after, prepared an account of the work of grace here, which was published in England, and in 1738, re-issued in Boston, in connection with five discourses preached during the revival. In this work he states, that during the summer of 1735, "the entire population seemed

TITAN'S PIER, CONNECTICUT RIVER

FROM TITAN'S PIER, LOOKING WEST

Of the bitter controversy which resulted in his dismissal, little can be said here. The facts are too well known to need repetition. The first seeds of dissension were sown in 1744, when an ineffectual attempt was made to discipline some of the younger members of the church for reading and disseminating licentious books. It has been suggested that "possibly they preferred 'Pamela,' which had then just revealed a new source of amusement to the world, to awakening sermons." The failure of this attempt at once stirred up a

feeling of hatred and animosity that finally drove the minister from his pulpit. This unfortunate affair was soon followed by another unhappy difference, which greatly widened the breach. Mr. Stoddard, during his pastorate upheld the doctrine that the Lord's Supper was designed to be a converting ordinance, and that genuine piety was not necessary in order to become a communicant. For a time Mr. Edwards acquiesced in this belief, but at last came out in opposition to it, and refused longer to carry it out. In 1749 he published a book setting forth his views. This raised the flame against him and the contest was heated and unrelenting to a wonderful degree. People refused to read his book, the church would not allow him to touch upon the subject in his own pulpit and declined to attend the lectures in which he defended his position. Finally in June, 1750, a mutual council was called, which decided by a majority of one vote to dissolve the pastoral relation, if desired by his people; and they voted that they did desire it by a vote of two hundred to twenty. One of his most bitter opponents was Maj. Joseph Hawley.

Every pine and fir and hemlock wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree was ridged inch deep with pearl.
Lowell.

After his dismissal, Mr. Edwards was occasionally invited to preach, as he says, "when no one else could be obtained." His biographers assert that at last the town voted that he should not be employed to preach at all, but no such vote can be found upon the town records.

In December, 1750, he received proposals from a church in Stockbridge, and at the same time the London Missionary Society offered to employ him as a missionary among the Housatonic Indians. Both these positions he accepted and removed to Stockbridge in the following year. In May, 1751, a council was called in Northampton to take into consideration the formation of a new church here, with Mr. Edwards at its head. The council, in accordance with the views of Mr. Edwards, decided against the establishment of another church, and advised that he should leave Northampton.

In September, 1757, he was chosen president of the College

PARADISE LAKE IN WINTER

of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in the following January, left Stockbridge. The former president of the college, Rev. Aaron Burr, married Esther, third daughter of Mr. Edwards in 1752. He remained at its head for ten years, but died very suddenly in the autumn of 1757, two days before commencement. The trustees then made choice of Mr. Edwards to fill the vacancy, and he was inaugurated in February, 1758. Small pox was prevalent at this time in Princeton, and Mr. Edwards and his daughter were inoculated. The result was favorable and it was thought that all danger was over, when a secondary fever intervened, and he died in March, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, just five weeks after his introduction into office. Mrs. Edwards died in the following October, at Philadelphia.

ELM STREET STODDARD HOUSE

Mr. Edwards was a little more than six feet in stature, and his countenance was strongly marked with benignity and intelligence. His voice in public speaking, was feeble and he made use of but few gestures, looking intently forward when not reading from his manuscript. In the old meeting-house the bell rope hung down in the centre of the broad aisle. It was said of Mr. Edwards by some of his irreverent parishioners, that "he looked at the bell rope till he looked it off."

The preaching of Mr. Edwards and the revivalists of his time was largely emotional. The men of that day were seldom accused of suffering from weakened nerves. Nervous prostration was not among the ills for which physicians then prescribed. Still during seasons of revival, when the outpouring of the spirit was most remarkable, the hearers of Mr. Edwards were often wrought into ecstacies. There were tears, outcries, fallings, shoutings, faintings, trances, convulsions, such as follow the impassioned harangues of religious enthusiasts in all ages. Disturbances of this nature became so frequent that on several occasions meetings were completely broken up by them. It was not the eloquence of the preacher, for he was not an eloquent man, that caused these manifestations. Given the postulate that the wicked are to be eternally punished, his pitiless logic left no possible mode of escape, no avenue of mercy, as he pictured in scathing words the constant, unrelenting, unending torments that awaited every unrepentant sinner. He so worked upon the fears of his audiences that they were beside themselves with horror. It has been said of that time that "no sermons please but such as heat the passions or scare or frighten" the hearers. No wonder there were convulsions and faintings, outcries and shoutings. One cannot now read, without a shudder, those sermons which picture the torture of the wicked, the horrors of hell, or the insatiable vengeance of an angry God. It was the terrible earnestness of the preacher, the strong appeal working upon the passions, that so wrought upon his listeners. While his voice was heard and his logic clove the brain, frenzy prevailed. When the sermon was ended, passion subsided, and finally burning itself out, left the hearer, though in the meantime he had become a church member, little better than before. The results of those scenes of revival were quick and responsive, the lasting benefits few and unnoted. Witness the speedy and bitter vindictiveness against the minister that followed those heated and boisterous responses to his fervid appeals, when a few years after, among the hundreds of persons who joined the church before their frenzy had quite subsided, only twenty could be found to vote in favor of retaining him in his pulpit.

That Jonathan Edwards was a man as yet without a superior among theologians of the western hemisphere, cannot be gainsaid. That he was not fairly treated by his people is generally conceded. That his memory is still revered in the old town where most of his life was spent, and that it will be still more widely recognized as years go on is apparent to every one. In the distant future, not the slightest honor Northampton can claim will be that here was once the home of Jonathan Edwards, theologian divine, missionary, president.

The homestead owned and occupied by Mr. Edwards was situated on King street and comprised that now owned by the heirs of the late J.

RESIDENCE J. L. MATHER, ELM STREET

RESIDENCE J. WHITTELSEY. ELM STREET

D. Whitney. The homestead, containing three acres, was purchased of Jonathan Sheldon, of Sheffield in 1727, for £330, deeded to Mr. Edwards, and paid for by the town treasurer. Its owner sold it in 1753, to John Pomeroy. Mr. Edwards planted with his own hands, two elm trees in front of his house. One of them is still standing, though it shows signs of age. Its companion was blown down by a high wind in 1885. The date of their planting is not known. As it is 144 years since Mr. Edwards was dismissed, it is probable that the tree still remaining is not much less than 160 years old.

The most famous writings of Mr. Edwards were prepared after his removal from Northampton. His important treatise on the "Freedom of the Will" was published while in Stockbridge. Among other works, was a "Dissertation on God's last end in the creation of the world," and another on "the nature of True Virtue," published in 1755. His next great work, the treatise on "Original Sin," was issued in 1757. Up to 1796, thirty volumes and tracts of his writing had been published, and since that time numerous editions of them have been reprinted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY SCENERY

The Creative Hand that wrought the frame and carved the features of that division of the Connecticut river valley belonging within the bounds of Massachusetts began its mystic work long before there were human eyes to see or a science to interpret it. Across the broad meadows, less than twenty miles above Springfield, lies Mt. Holyoke, a sharp acclivity, wooded for the most part on both its uneven sides, eleven hundred feet in height, above the level of Long Island sound. Volcanic in its origin as its basaltic pillars and other geologic marks show, it was cast up by fires cooled so many ages ago that the parallel grooves cut, in a period incalculably later, on the top, from northwest to southeast, by the grating drift of the glacial epoch, are still to be seen under the gathered mould and pulverized stone, along the whole range. Mt. Tom, losing itself in lessening elevations toward the southwest, beyond Easthampton, must have been only a continuation of Holyoke, till, by some wrench or flood, the river forced its passage between the two, tumbling down the "Falls," southward to Saybrook and the ocean. Joined as they once were, they evidently formed the south bank of a lake, covering these rich alluvial fields where live now the thrifty populations of a dozen towns, and where great elms lift their domes of green every summer and swing their strong, bare arms in winter. Tobey, Sugar Loaf and Deerfield mountains made the corresponding northern wall ten miles away. The Pelham and Williamsburg hills, fifteen miles apart, conforming to the general hill system of our New England Palestine, held the rounded loch in its bed. Mt. Warner may have been an island in the centre, its summit-rock still offering a view than which the lover of natural order and beauty can hardly find one more perfect, in symmetry and variety, anywhere between Passamaquoddy Bay and Lake Ontario. Less lofty than the White Mountains of New Hampshire or the Catskills of the Hudson these heights have more friendly faces. Less abrupt and bold than the Palisades, they are more exquisitely moulded and finished. Less jagged and rocky than the ledges of Mt. Desert or the Saguenay they are clad in a softer and more diversified forest-verdure.

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FROM MT. HOLYOKE

Looking along the Holyoke horizon an artist would be puzzled to draw a line of such length, with such slight total variation, yet with the diversity of slope, pitch, angle and curve so surprising and so satisfying, as is here set before generation after generation by the Master Builder who built a thousand centuries before His family came, laying "The beams of His chambers in the waters."

Certainly no water-course in the Mother Country, in England or Scotland or Ireland, can be compared with the Connecticut in breadth,

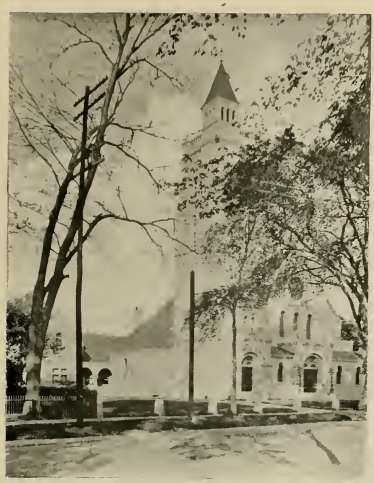
MT. HOLYOKE FROM HOSPITAL HILL

purity, the graceful windings of its current, the meadows it moistens, or the fringes of willows and grapevines and clematis and morning-glory on its shores. Gliding out from between Tobey and Sugar Loaf at Sunderland, and disappearing below Titan's Pier and the Ox-bow at Hockanum, its course is a succession of gentle or sweeping bends,— the largest of these a circuit of five miles around the Hadley "Honey-pot," the string of the bow being the wide West street with its four rows of elms, little less than a mile long, unmatched on the continent. When they were planted they began to shade the colonial parsonage of Pastor Russell where the exiled Regicides, Goff and Whaley, were hidden, opposite the old stockade that, with the continental troops quartered there, protected the farmers in the protracted and bloody border-wars with the Indians, jealous as they were for their rights in their maize-fields and fishing-grounds. President Dwight, of Yale college, whose enthusiastic description of the region may be found in his Travels and Journal, poetically attributed the slackening and lingering of the stream at this particular point to its reluctance to lose sight of the beauties of Northampton. Beauties there unquestionably were of more kinds than one. Midway between Brattleboro on the north, and Hartford on the south, it has from an early time been famous beyond any rural community in the State for its natural attractions, social refinement, literary culture, fair women and accomplished men. A list of its chief families would contain names distinguished for many kinds of eminence in the country at large. Its celebrated Round Hill School, by its high-bred, old-fashioned education and salubrious air, under Cogswell and Bancroft and Pierce and Roelker, and its Law School under Mills and Ashmun, drew students from southern plantations and northern capitals, and associated its reputation with that of brilliant authors in the literature of the Nation. Smith College now joins its celebrity with that of the seats of learning at Amherst, South Hadley, and Easthampton.

THE OX-BOW BEFORE 1840

The materials for the present publication are therefore suitable to the artistic skill and cost expended upon it. Into the river, widening as it runs, are poured from uplands on either side brooks and larger tributaries, named and nameless, babbling over pebbly or grassy beds, through shadowy glens, or shining in open and sunny pastures. Enterprise, traffic, factory wheels, steam whistles, busy industries, enriching and enlivening the people, have not spoilt the landscapes or robbed the recesses, roads, foot-paths and bridle paths of their romance, their loveliness, their legends, their traditions, or their poetry.

THE OX-BOW BETWEEN 1840 AND 1845



ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Two Americans, one a gifted son and the other a gifted daughter of song, have paid our valley the tribute of their genius. Edmund Clarence Stedman seems to have sent his melodious greeting from High Ridge in Williamsburg.

"How many years have made their flights,
Northampton, over thee and me
Since last I scaled the purple heights
That guard thy pathway to the sea:
Or climbed, as now, the topmost crown
Of western ridges whence again
I see, far miles beyond the town,
That sunlit stream divide the plain!

There still the giant warders stand
And watch the currents downward flow,
And westward still, with steady hand,
The river bends her silver bow.
I see the hazy lowlands meet
The sky, and count each shining spire
From those which sparkle at my feet
To distant steeples tipped with fire!
For still, old town, thou art the same:
The red-breasts sing their choral tune
Within thy mantling elms a-flame,
As in that other dearer June,
In yonder shaded Academe:—
The rippling waters flow to-day,
But other boys, at sunset, dream
Of love and laurels far away.
Sigh not, ye breezy elms, but give
The murmur of my sweetheart's vows,
When life was something worth to give,
And love was young beneath your boughs!"

INTERIOR OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Lydia H. Sigourney's salutation floats with even wings from Mt. Tom.

"Fair River, not unknown to Classic Song,
Which still in varying beauty creep'st along
Where first thy infant fount is faintly seen,
A line of silver 'mid a fringe of green,
Or where, near towering rocks, thy bolder tide
To win the giant-guarded pass doth glide,
Or where, in azure mantle, pure and free,
Thou giv'st thy cool hand to the waiting sea,—
Though broader streams our sister realms may boast,
Herculean cities or a prouder coast.
Yet from the bound where hoarse St. Lawrence roars
To where La Plata shakes resounding shores,
From where the arms of stretching Nilus shine
To the blue waters of the rushing Rhine,
No brighter skies the eye of day may see
Nor soil more verdant, or a race more free,
See where among their cultured hills they stand,
The generous offspring of a simple land,
Too rough for flattery, and all fear above,
King, priest and prophet 'mid the homes they love,
On equal laws their anchored hopes are stayed,
By all interpreted, and all obeyed.
The slave they pity and the despot hate,
And rise firm columns of a happy state.
To them content is bliss, and labor health,
And knowledge power, and pure Religion wealth."

F. D. HUNTINGTON.

THE EDWARDS CHURCH — CONGREGATIONAL

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

Northampton contains twelve religious societies. There are three Congregational, three Catholic, one Unitarian, one Baptist, two Methodists, one Episcopalian, and one Free Congregational church. All of them have commodious and elegant houses of worship, many of which are shown in these pages. The church edifice of the Edwards society was burned in 1870, and that of the First Church in 1876. Since that time six new and elegant meeting-houses have been built. Seven churches are situated on Main and Elm streets, within the limits of half a mile. Four others are at

Florence, and one on King street. One of the newest as well as the handsomest and most expensive, is the stone church of the Episcopal society, on Elm street, built and presented to the parish by Mr. George Bliss of Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Northampton.

GIFTS TO NORTHAMPTON

Few towns or cities in this or any other state have been the recipients of so many munificent donations for charitable, religious, literary and educational purposes as our own. Among them are gifts for the founding of important institutions for the especial benefit of this city as well as those to be shared by other communities.

SMITH CHARITIES

SMITH CHARITIES. — First and most important is the comprehensive system of charities, named from its donor the "Smith Charities," the benefits of which are enjoyed by Northampton in connection with seven other towns in Hampshire and Franklin counties. Oliver Smith of Hatfield, died in 1845, and bequeathed his estate, inventoried at $370,000 to found a system of far-reaching charity.

The will was contested by the heirs-at-law, and the case came before the Supreme Judicial Court in that town, July 4, 1847. Rufus Choate appeared for the contestants and Daniel Webster for the defendants. Objection to the will was based upon the allegation that Theophilus Parsons Phelps, one of the witnesses was incompetent on account of insanity. The jury brought in a verdict sustaining the will.

The administration of the trust was devolved upon a board of three Trustees. Each of the eight towns chooses annually one person, called an Elector, who acting collectively, name the Trustees. The bequest, after the accumulations had reached a certain sum, was to be divided into several funds. One was for the establishment of an Agricultural School in Northampton, sixty years after the death of the testator. The income of another was to be applied for the benefit of indigent boys, who were to be bound out to some calling, and when twenty-one years of age were to receive $500 on interest for five years, to become a gift at the end of that time ; for indigent female children who were to be indentured, and when eighteen years of age, to receive marriage portions of $300 ; for indigent young women, who were to receive $50 as marriage portions ; and for indigent widows who were to be paid not more than $50 per year. A third fund of $10,000 was to be paid to the American Colonization Society. It was not applied for within the specified time, and the amount was added to the School fund.

The Agricultural School Fund will become available in 1905. It is provided that there shall be two farms, one as a "model" and the other as "experimental." On these farms is to be established a manufactory of the "Implements of Husbandry" and a "School of Industry for the benefit of the Poor," in which boys taken from the most indigent classes shall receive a good common school education, and instruction in agriculture and mathematics. When twenty-one years old each boy is to receive $200.

The Board of Trustees was organized in May, 1848, and Hon. Osmyn Baker was chosen president. Under his efficient management this comprehensive system of charities was established upon a basis so substantial that no financial disturbances have affected its growth. Two hundred thousand dollars were set apart by the Testator, till it had doubled in amount. This was accomplished in eleven years, and the several charities under the will were put in operation in 1859. When the money was turned over to the Trustees in 1848, it amounted to $349,221.16, and has now increased to the sum of $1,245,277.09. During this time, $937,548 have been paid to the various beneficiaries ; 2,214 indentured apprentices have availed themselves of its provisions ; 2,959 girls have received marriage portions ; and 4,854 widows have been aided.

BAKER HALL

CLARKE INSTITUTION

In Massachusetts, as indeed throughout our country, the public schools of our towns and cities make ample provision for the instruction of normal children; but if, by accident or illness, either the sight or hearing of a child is greatly impaired, the methods which appeal almost exclusively to these two senses, become at once quite insufficient, and special methods of education are then demanded. The number of pupils requiring such special instruction is usually too small in any one town or

ROGERS HALL

city to justify the establishment in it of a separate school for either of these classes. For valid reasons, educational as well as economic, it is deemed wise to gather these children into special

CLARKE HALL

schools, in which such methods may be employed as are suited to the unusual condition of the pupils.

The Clarke Institution was opened in October of 1867, as a school for the education of boys and girls who, because of their deafness, must receive special instruction; such as is not provided in ordinary schools. The Institution was endowed by Mr. John Clarke, whose benefactions, in this and other directions, have made his name an honored one in this city. Its endowment fund has, from the first, been in the care of a corporation, which has numbered among its members not a few of Northampton's best known names. The presidents of this board have been Hon. Gardiner Green Hubbard, formerly of Cambridge, now of Washington; Hon. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord; and Hon. Lewis J. Dudley of this city, who still holds the office.

The school is located on Round Hill, and, as at present organized, consists of three distinct schools. A Grammar School, an Intermediate and a Primary. Each Department occupies buildings of its own; each being in itself a unit as regards both school organization and family life. The Grammar Department occupies Clarke and Rogers Halls, the former for school and library purposes; and the latter as a boarding house for teachers and pupils. The Intermediate Department occupies Baker Hall, and the Primary occupies Dudley Hall. The great advantage of such a subdivision of a school into departments and families

DUDLEY HALL

THE ROAD

RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. M. MOODY

are too apparent to need remark. The number of pupils enrolled in the three departments during the last school year was one hundred and thirty-four, and these were divided into sixteen classes.

From its opening, this school has employed exclusively what is known as the Oral Method for the instruction of the Deaf. Previous to its organization, the method of instruction in use in the schools for this class of pupils in America, had been the French Method of Signs and Finger-spelling. Miss Harriet B. Rogers, the first principal of this school, had in 1866, opened a small private school, in the eastern part of the state, in which she had taught deaf children to speak, and to read speech from the lips. She knew that this was done in Germany, but of the details of the method, she knew nothing. Being called to the principalship of the new school in Northampton, she brought with her the method, which up to this time had been used only in a few isolated cases in this country. The introduction of

GLIMPSE OF THE CITY FROM ROUND HILL

PATH ON A. L. WILLISTON'S GROUNDS

RESIDENCE OF A. L. WILLISTON

VIEWS ON AND FROM ROUND HILL

the speech and speech-reading method marked the opening of a new era in the education of the deaf in America. In another important respect the example set by this school has modified the practice of other schools. Previous to its establishment, few deaf children entered school before twelve years of age ; while now, few schools advise so late admission ; a number admit pupils

RESIDENCE OF MRS. LUTHER BODMAN, ELM STREET

at five, and some, even younger. The school has, from the first, attracted to itself pupils from outside Massachusetts and New England, and even from the West and South.

Few realize the varying mental conditions of pupils entering such a school and the consequent adjustment of methods required to fit their needs. On the opening day of each year there may be found among the entering pupils, children whose needs are as various as it is possible to imagine. One is a little child who has no hearing, no language and no speech. Another speaks perfectly, for he heard perfectly until a few months ago when a terrible illness deprived him of hearing. He must be taught to understand the words spoken to him, and, as speedily as possible, to write and read the words he speaks, that no part of that precious store of language already acquired be lost. Another little one has been for some time in the public schools, but the teacher had little time to spare from her regular work for work with a special pupil — not dull of mind, but only dull of hearing. In that case, the imperfect pronunciation must be corrected, and what is far more difficult, the imperfect comprehension and use of language, which inevitably result from imperfect hearing in early life, must be overcome. Another is a lad who was just ready to enter the High School, when catarrhal deafness, which had been creeping slowly on, finally shut the door of the public schools against him. To this special school he has come, that communication between himself and those about him may be restored, not by the restoration of hearing, but by the training of sight as a partial substitute for hearing. He will learn to read the words on the lips, instead of hearing them, and then will go on again with his studies, though not as easily or rapidly as before.

The inability to apprehend the meaning of language, in one or both of its forms of presentation — its spoken or its written form — constitutes the most serious obstacle to the child's progress in each one of these cases. This closing of the usual avenue to the child's mind makes him slow in the acquisition of his native language — makes him use it awkwardly and blunderingly as a foreigner does ; so that, before all else, the teacher in a school for the deaf must be a teacher of language. Let the understanding and use of

MERRITT CLARK'S RESIDENCE JUNCTION OF ELM STREET AND ROUND HILL

the ordinary language of daily life and of common books be given to a deaf child, and he will then stand intellectually with his more fortunate brothers and sisters ; but let him fail

RESIDENCE OF J. H. DEMOND, ELM STREET

RESIDENCE OF GEO. P. DICKINSON, ELM STREET

to acquire these, and he remains always a foreigner in his own land. To give such a knowledge and use of spoken and written language, and to open to them the treasures of the printed page is the most important work which the Clarke Institution attempts to do for its pupils. Beyond and above all knowledge of natural science, history, literature, and mathematics which it gives them, stands pre-eminent its gift to them of their mother-tongue — the language of their country and their homes.

ELM STREET

SMITH COLLEGE

Nineteen years ago Smith College inaugurated its first president and dedicated its first academic building. The college owes its existence to the benevolence of a woman, Miss Sophia Smith of Hatfield, Mass., who left three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars for its endowment. The greater part of the fortune came to Miss Smith in 1861, at the death of her brother, Austin Smith, a business man of Hatfield.

MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING

From the first, she appears to have felt the responsibility attached to the possession of large wealth, and to have desired to make a judicious use of her property. Doubtless she was somewhat influenced in this desire by the example of her uncle, Oliver Smith of Hatfield, who had died many years before, leaving a sum which now amounts to over a million dollars, to found the Smith Charities in Northampton. In any case it is evident that Miss Smith studied with care the needs round about her, and chiefly the educational needs, for her first will, made after coming into possession of her brother's property, appropriates $75,000 to an academy in Hatfield, $100,000 to a Deaf Mute institution in Hatfield, and $50,000 to a Scientific School in connection with Amherst College.

We are told that even at this time Miss Smith had some thought of endowing a woman's college, but put it aside because her funds seemed insufficient. Evidently the idea attracted her, for when in 1867, a Deaf Mute institution was provided for by the generosity of Mr. John Clarke, of Northampton, she at once made a new will, in which almost all her property, with the exception of the bequest to the Academy in Hatfield, was left to found a college for women.

This will locates the College in the main or "front" street of Hatfield, and gives it Miss Smith's full name. A second will was made two years later which modified the first in several respects. Among other things, the location of

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

HATFIELD HOUSE

the college was changed to Northampton, on condition that $25,000 were given by that town as an additional endowment, and the Christian name of the donor was struck out. Miss Smith not only named and located the college, but outlined its fundamental principles and appointed a Board of Trustees to execute her wishes. In all this she was counselled and assisted by the Rev. John M. Green, whose name has always headed the list of trustees, and by the late Hon. George W. Hubbard, also one of the original trustees, and for many years treasurer of the college.

Miss Smith died in 1870. In 1871, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts issued a charter to Smith College with full powers "to grant such honorary testimonials, and confer such honors, degrees and diplomas, as are granted by any university, college or seminary in the United States." This was the first charter of the kind ever granted to women in Massachusetts. The same year the trustees were organized.

WALLACE HOUSE

Their first work was to select a suitable location for the college buildings. For a time Round Hill seemed the most beautiful and desirable site, but in the end the trustees decided to purchase the Dewey and Lyman places, which stood at the head of the main street and near the centre of the town. The grounds belonging to these two estates fronted on Elm street, and ran back to what is now known as College Lane. In 1873, the Rev. L. Clark Seelye, at that time a professor in Amherst College, was elected

HILLYER ART GALLERY

president, and under his efficient management the work of buying, building and organizing began. The Lyman house was sold and moved off from the grounds. The stately old Dewey house was removed to the spot where it now stands, and refitted to accommodate such of

LAWRENCE HOUSE

the first class as preferred to live within the college grounds. The main college building and the president's house were then erected. In July, 1875, President Seelye was formally inaugurated and the first building dedicated. In the following September Smith College began its academic career.

The development of the college since that eventful summer of 1875 has been rapid and

ALUMNÆ GYMNASIUM

successful far beyond the expectations of its friends. The number of buildings now standing is one eloquent witness to this development. At the time the main building was erected, the college had no claim to the land adjoining its own to the south — the land where now runs the line of buildings beginning with Music Hall and ending with the Morris House. In a short time this property was acquired and put to use.

At the end of four years — in 1879 — three other dwelling houses had gathered about the Dewey. Of these the Hatfield was the first in

DEWEY HOUSE

order of erection. The Washburn came next, named for the late ex-Governor Washburn of Greenfield, but called by the students for some time the "new house." Then the Hubbard, named for the treasurer of the college, was put up, and the trustees turned their attention to other pressing needs.

The work of the music department had grown to such proportions that it was thought best to appropriate a certain amount of the endowment fund for a music building. This was in 1881. In the same year the Art Gallery was built and endowed by the generosity of Mr. Winthrop Hillyer. Up to this time the Art work of the college had been carried on in what is now number 10 in College Hall.

The wisdom of adopting the cottage system had been sufficiently proved already, but again it was demonstrated by the increasing demand for rooms. The college already owned an old-fashioned frame house on

WASHBURN HOUSE

the opposite side of Elm street. In 1885, this was refitted and opened to students. Happily it was allowed to retain its historic name, the Stoddard House.

The Science department, like the Music and Art departments, had expanded to the point where a new and special building had become a necessity. This building was given by Mr. Alfred Theodore Lilly of Florence. The fine Lilly Hall of Science was dedicated during the Commencement of 1887. Already work had been begun on an observatory situated a little to the north and some distance back of the Hatfield House. Not until it had been built some time were the names of its donors known. A stone tablet just within the door now tells us that it is the gift of President Seelye and Mr. A. Lyman Williston of Northampton. Again the pressure for rooms bore heavily, and in the fall of 1890 the Wallace House was opened. There were now six college houses, five within the campus. Back of the line of houses within the campus the ground dropped suddenly and then widened out and away into a broad area of orchard and pasture land, known as the back campus. Many of the old trees still stand unmolested, and in places the grass and wild flowers are allowed to grow at will, but the back campus as the older alumnæ knew and loved it is no more. On one side, along by Green street, the land has been filled in and graded to make a suitable location for three more college houses, — the Morris, which stands nearest College Lane, the Lawrence, and the Dickinson House. Between the Lawrence and Dickinson Houses stands the new Gymnasium, built and equipped by the loyal alumnæ of the college. On the north side of the back campus one sees the green house, the lily pond, and the winding paths and flower beds of the new botanical garden. From time to time the college has purchased to the north and west, property which it is holding in reserve for future uses.

MUSIC HALL

So much for the history of Smith College as expressed in its acquisition of buildings and land. Back of all this lies its theory of education. The founder's will states that her

THE OBSERVATORY

money is to be used for the "establishment and maintenance of an institution for the higher education of young women with the design of furnishing them means and facilities for education equal to those which are afforded in our colleges for young men." She also defines clearly certain features which she wishes to have incorporated. The cottage system is to be substituted for the dormitory, the students are not to live a cloistered life, but to be brought into contact as much as possible with the outside world, the discipline of the college is to be everywhere informed with the spirit of evangelical, Christian religion. The wishes of the founder have been faithfully carried out.

DICKINSON HOUSE

Although the curriculum has been altered and enlarged as the college has grown, yet, in the main, the policy outlined so ably by the president in his inaugural address has been adhered to. From the first, Smith has been hampered by no preparatory department. The college opened with one course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For admission to this course, Greek and Mathematics were required as in men's colleges. Special students were admitted under certain conditions, but were not, eligible for a degree. Certain specified studies were required each term; all others were elective. This required work grew less in amount each year, and thus it was possible for a student to lay the broad foundation necessary to the broadest intellectual development and yet specialize along congenial lines. Art and Music were recognized as a part of true culture and put on a plane with other electives. The maximum number of recitations hours each week was fixed at sixteen. No student while in college was permitted to know her stand, and no honors were assigned at graduation. In this way the strain was appreciably reduced and the student was encouraged to work for higher ends. In general, the college still conforms to this policy. One or two important changes have taken place, however. Two new courses have been added,—a literary course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters, and a scientific course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The college now offers three courses of four years each, and no longer admits special students unless they propose to make up deficiencies and graduate. Gradually the elective system has grown until the junior and senior years are now comparatively free from requirements. In the adoption of three courses of study on an equal basis, and of a more thoroughgoing elective system, the college expresses its conviction that the best educational

LILLY HALL OF SCIENCE

MORRIS HOUSE

HUBBARD HOUSE

The college is Christian in its aims and influences but entirely undenominational. Prayers are held each week day morning in Assembly Hall, and on Sunday afternoons there is a Vesper service in the same place. There is no college church ; students are free to attend any church in the city. The religious life of the students finds practical expression in a number of societies devoted to different kinds of Christian work. The Bible is systematically studied throughout the course.

Constant stress is laid upon the necessity of caring for the health. The Alumnæ Gymnasium gives ample provision for indoor exercise. It is well lighted and ventilated, and thoroughly equipped with the newest appliances for physical culture. The old system of free gymnastics has given way to the more scientific Swedish system. Every student who enters for work is thoroughly examined both by the college physician and by the instructor in Gymnastics. There is also a Gymnastic and Field Association which results are subserved in proportion as freedom is allowed for individual development.

VIEW OF CAMPUS FROM EPISCOPAL CHURCH SPIRE

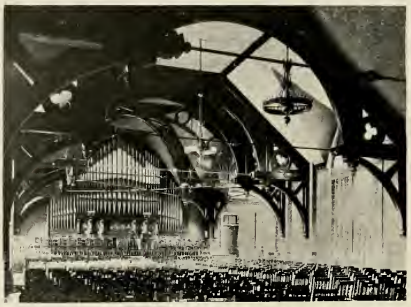
The equipment of the college has grown in all directions. Departments have been divided, new departments have been added, the faculty has been increased, new scholarships have been awarded and fellowships have been established.

There are now nine college dwelling houses besides the president's and the doctor's. The smallest of these accommodates about twenty-one, the largest, from fifty to sixty. These houses are attractively arranged, especially the newer ones, with their large square entrance halls and open fire-places. Each house has its own parlors, dining-room, kitchen and corps of servants. What is more important, each house has at its head a cultured woman, whose influence secures the home-life and refined atmosphere so indispensable to the rounded development of the student.

VIEW OF CAMPUS FROM EPISCOPAL CHURCH SPIRE

control the tennis courts and boats, and in general regulates the out-door athletic life of the students.

The social life at Smith is many-sided. The literary, scientific and dramatic societies, the lectures of the Art school, the recitals and concerts of the Music school, the Athletic sports, and the entertainments offered both by the college and by the city — all these permit an unusually complex and interesting social life.



ASSEMBLY HALL

Smith opened with one college house, one academic building, and fourteen students. It took up its work in the fall of 1894 with nine college dwelling houses, seven academic buildings, and eight hundred and four students.

No account of the college, however brief, is at all adequate which does not emphasize its indebtedness to Northampton. The city is singularly

PARLOR IN WALLACE HOUSE

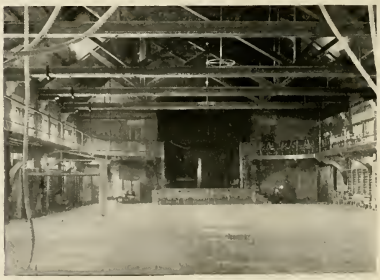
rich in opportunities for a varied culture. Its many advantages are freely offered to the college. Its citizens have always been most generous in their hospitality and courtesy. No alumna who knows well her Alma Mater, can fail to appreciate the grace and dignity given it by its connection with the beautiful and historic city in which it is located.

SOCIAL LIFE AT SMITH

A shrewd young Westerner recently said to the writer: "Smith College is not run on the convent plan; and for that reason I think it will be the best place for my sister. She is a diffident girl, and if she spends four years in an atmosphere of books only, at the end of that time she will be about as well fitted for the world as she is now. The girls at Smith have some social life; and that is a necessary part of a liberal education."

The speech showed not only a sense of proportion, but also an appreciation of one of the characteristic features of Smith. While the aim of the college is, first and always, education, the term is felt to include something broader than mere book-knowledge. Smith therefore provides for her daughters a social life as nearly normal as the peculiar conditions of the case permit. In a great assemblage of young women, certain social functions are impossible, while study renders others expedient. There are, however, many social experiences left to the college girl by which she may secure poise, and, at the same time, needed relaxation from the strain of study.

The afternoon tea enables her to give a cordial welcome to the timid new-comer from her native



INTERIOR ALUMNÆ GYMNASIUM






GLIMPSES IN THE HILLYER ART GALLERY

town, to extend a courtesy to a guest from Vassar or Wellesley, and to pass her own friends in review before her visiting mother or sister.

Among college girls, as among light-hearted girls everywhere, dancing is in high favor ; and from a contra dance on a tennis court, hastily improvised to the strains of a wandering band, to the more carefully planned affairs in the gymnasium, given every fall by the Sophomores to the incoming Freshmen, and every spring by the Juniors to the outgoing Seniors, the absence of young men does not lessen the enjoyment of the dance.

Dramatics add much to the entertainment of the students. Each of the larger houses has an informal dramatic organization, and the three smaller cottages have one in combination. Only one play is allowed in a term, and as the societies act in rotation, no house has its turn often enough to interfere seriously with work. The plays,

ranging from a society farce to a comedy of Shakespeare, are produced on the stage of the gymnasium, before a lenient audience made up of ladies from town, whose hospitality has been extended to the girls, the women of the faculty, and the students themselves. The literary societies, at their frequent open meetings, offer varied programmes, more or less literary in character but always original ; and the Glee and

MEMORIAL HALL AND UNITARIAN CHURCH

Banjo Clubs often contribute their quota of entertainment on formal and informal occasions.

In all affairs conducted by the students, three points are insisted upon by the faculty, simplicity, economy, and early hours.

Concerts and lectures, at the college and in town, provide another sort of diversion; and a particularly good play in the beautiful Academy of Music, is sure to draw a large representation from the college.

Out of doors, tennis has many devotees ; while the charming scenery offers a constant invitation to walking and driving parties. Now and then, on a half-holiday, the sound of a horn and a flourish of flags gaily mark the departure of a coaching-party, duly chaperoned, to witness a game of foot-ball or base-ball at Amherst.

So the college year of mingled effort and relaxation rolls around to Commencement; By the time she reaches her own Commencement, the diffident sister of the shrewd Westerner will have learned not only that there is joy and health in simple pleasures, but also that *a good time*, that healthy aspiration of the youthful heart, is most readily secured by graciousness and social helpfulness.

Some over-anxious critic, reading these lines, will ask, "But is there not too much of pleasure in all this ? Will it not make solid work impossible ?"

To this I answer, "No, for three reasons : the merely frivolous girl seldom comes to college at all ; the girls who do come are of an age to discriminate between just enough and not too much of a good thing, and to use self-control ; and finally, behind it all lurks the truth of the old song :

"Your merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad one tires in a mile-a !"

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Northampton Free Public Library was established in 1860, the Northampton Young Men's Institute

FORBES LIBRARY

giving its books for that purpose, on certain conditions. Early in this century, the "Northampton Social Library" was formed ; this was followed by the "High School Lyceum Library," which was afterwards merged in that of the

Young Men's Institute. In 1867, the first steps were taken to obtain a Library Building. A site was purchased the following year, and in 1869 the town appropriated $25,000 for erecting a Memorial Hall in honor of our fallen heroes, and a Public Library Building, when a like amount should have been raised by voluntary subscription. Within two years this condition was complied with, and the structure commenced. The first appropriation was insufficient and the town voted an additional amount, giving a total of $42,229.19 for this purpose. In 1874, the Library was removed to the new building. A spacious Reading Room, open every day in the week, is connected with the Library.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The Memorial Hall contains a list of the names of all soldiers from Northampton known to have served in any war since the settlement of the

DICKINSON HOSPITAL

town. The second story is designed for a museum. It already contains the nucleus of what it is hoped will become a valuable collection of the relics of early days.

Mr. John Clarke, who died in 1869, bequeathed to the town, $40,000 for the benefit of the Library. The income from this fund maintains in a great measure, the Library and Reading Room.

On the death of Judge Charles E. Forbes, which occurred in 1881 the town came in possession of not less than $300,000, for Library purposes. The will provided that $50,000 should be set apart for a building fund, and $20,000 for the payment of running expenses. In order to increase the building fund, the entire bequest was, if considered advisable, to remain at interest for ten years, when the accumulations were to be divided in equal parts between the building and book funds. Three years ago this decade expired, and the Trustees under the Will have since erected a handsome fire-proof building near the junction of Main and West streets. It has been recently turned over to the city. The services of Mr. C. A. Cutter, formerly at the head of the Boston Athenæum, have been secured as Librarian.

Another important donation was that of Dr. Pliny Earle, who died in 1892. He bequeathed $50,000 to the city, the income of which is to be applied for the payment of all expenses in the Forbes Library, except the salaries of Librarians.

In 1871, a branch of the Public Library was established at Florence, the books of the Free Congregational Society of that village, being given for that purpose. In 1889, Mr. A. T. Lilly erected a Library building there, at the cost of $13,000, giving at the same time $5,000 which was expended for the purchase of books.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — Another gift not less munificent than any yet recorded, is that of Mr. Edward H. R. Lyman. In 1890, he built on Main street, at the corner of South street Boulevard, the elegant, complete and capacious "Academy of Music," and within a year presented it to the city. It is constructed in the best style of modern architecture, and has a seating capacity of 1200. It is without doubt one of the finest buildings of its class in this section of the state and cost about $100,000.

ROBERTS BROOK — NORTHAMPTON'S WATER SUPPLY

DICKINSON HOSPITAL. — Not least among the public bequests to the city, is the Dickinson Hospital, the gift of Caleb Cooley Dickinson of Hatfield. He left by will $100,000 for the founding of a Hospital for the treatment of all except chronic diseases. His relatives contested the will, and the costs of the litigation reduced the sum available for the charity to $87,000. The town sold ten acres of the Denniston Farm to the Trustees for the nominal sum of $100, and they erected the building, which was opened to the public January 1, 1886. Its founder stated that his purpose was "to establish and put in operation in Northampton, a hospital for the sick poor of the towns of Hatfield, Whately and Northampton," where they will receive such nursing and care as they may require, "either gratuitously or at a moderate charge according to the circumstances of each."

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INVALID WOMEN IN NORTHAMPTON. — Mrs. A. L. Williston, Pres.; Mrs. Wm. M. Gaylord, Mrs. Sarah M. Butler, and Miss Caroline R. Clarke, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Henry Lathrop, Sec'y; Miss Frances Brewer, Treas. This institution was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1887, although it had existed as a charitable institution for three years previous.

THE HOME — SOUTH STREET

Its aim is to give a pleasant home to those who from advanced age, or physical infirmity, cannot care for themselves, or have no friends with whom it is possible for them to live.

The officers of the corporation under the name of a Board of Managers, consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twenty-four advisory members.

A Committee of two of these members for every month, visit The Home at least once a week, to see the inmates, to inquire into their condition, and to give encouragement or advice as is required. A Matron administers the internal affairs of The Home, who by kindness and attention secures the comfort and happiness of those under her care.

Through the kindness of the original owner of the estate, and the generous contributions of many friends, in the autumn of 1887, the corporation were able to buy an attractive place on the corner of South and Olive streets.

The house soon proved too small to accommodate the old ladies begging for admittance. Kind friends, prominent among whom was Mr. George Bliss of New York, formerly a resident of South street, subscribed $3,000 and the next year extensive repairs were made, doubling the capacity of the house.

The institution is dependent for funds to carry on its work, on a weekly stipend paid by the inmates themselves or by friends outside; by an annual collection taken in each of the different churches in town (it being wholly undenominational in character), and by the contributions of generous individuals.

As yet there is no endowment worthy of the name, although a few thousand dollars have been left to The Home which the managers hope to receive when the various estates are settled. It has proved a most worthy charity, affording a pleasant, quiet home to those stranded on the pathway of life, or to those waiting for the summons to enter into the life beyond.

WHITING STREET POOR FUND. — Still another bequest is that of Whiting Street, who died in 1878. He left an estate valued at $500,000. Of this sum $112,500 was set aside as a fund, the income of which was to be used for the benefit of the worthy poor who are not paupers, in twenty-two towns in the counties of Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin. Northampton received $25,000, and from it an income varying from $1,500 to $1,375 has been paid to the deserving poor of the city. The money is disbursed by the Board of Almoners chosen from the different wards by the city government.

BURNHAM HOUSE

THE MARY A. BURNHAM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This school commemorates in its name its honored founder.

Miss Burnham came to Northampton in 1877, and established what was especially designed to be a preparatory school for Smith College, under the name of the "Classical School for Girls." She purchased from Mr. John Huntington Lyman his fine old residence on Elm Street, and the first pupils were received in September of that year. The attendance rapidly increased. In 1880, Miss Bessie T. Capen became associate principal, and after occupying for two years the Hall House on Elm street, bought the Talbot estate on Prospect street, where she now resides, having personal oversight of the largest of the three school-families.

Miss Burnham died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight in 1885. At that time Miss Capen gave the school its present name, and became its sole principal.

In 1889, to meet the increasing needs of the

WHITCOMB HOUSE

school, a commodious building on Prospect street was erected, containing a gymnasium with all modern appliances, an art studio, and nine school rooms; and in the fall of 1893, a third house for boarding-pupils was opened on Park street.

At the opening of the school in 1877, twenty-two pupils were registered; the number of names on the roll for the year 1894-'95 is 175. The number of teachers employed has increased from four to twenty-three. Since its organization the school has steadfastly pursued the objects proposed by its founder, following closely the plans and methods which she so intelligently devised.

Its full preparatory course embraces four years of study, but the time consumed is proportioned to the needs of individual pupils. A large number of its graduates have entered Smith College, and have constantly been found among its most successful students.

NORTHAMPTON AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

When the Puritan founded his towns in the wilderness, the first public building was the church, and one of the earliest acts of the new town-meeting was to provide for the support of minister and schoolmaster. It is therefore not surprising to find that Northampton, often cited as a typical New England town, is an educational centre. It would be difficult to find in any city of four or five times her population, so large a number of educational institutions of the first rank, as lie within a radius of seven miles of the green meadows, out of which her streets stretch backward toward the hills. And the institutions of this larger Northampton, shortly to be united by a converging system of electric roads, are not mushroom growths; they rest upon ample foundations. Millions of property are behind them. Of the educational institutions in this circle, nine

CAPEN HOUSE

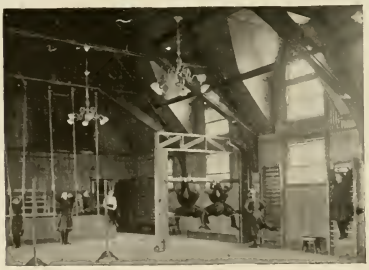
stand out pre-eminent.

Smith College for women was founded in 1870, by Miss Sophia Smith of Hatfield, and has enjoyed a prosperity almost unequalled in the history of educational institutions. Beginning twenty years ago with twenty students, it now has 804 students, and a faculty of forty-four. Its invested funds amount to $500,000 and its real estate and collections to as much more. It offers courses of four years in Classics, Literature and Science, and confers upon graduates, the titles of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters. It also possesses a School of Art, and a School of Music. The price of tuition is one hundred dollars a year.

Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes was organized in 1867, and is a pioneer in the work of teaching the deaf to talk. By a course of instruction founded on general principles, but skillfully adapted to individuals, deaf children are taught to speak through mechanical imitation of the motions of the throat, while at the same time they are given educational opportunities equal to that of our High Schools. Its results are among the most striking examples of modern success in breaking the chain of silence which binds the deaf, and opening to them the gates of the pleasant fields of literature, science and art. About 150 students enjoy the advantages of the institution.

The Florence Free Kindergarten, on a foundation established by S. L. Hill and A. T. Lilly, provides instruction for children according to the most improved methods. A corps of nine teachers conduct the teaching of the institution.

The Northampton High School, under the able management of its principal, Mr. Clarence B. Roote, is sustaining with power the reputation won by its past success in preparing young men and women either to enter immediately upon productive work, to pursue in other institutions academic or professional studies.



Two libraries provide for the education of Northampton citizens. The first is the North-

VIEWS OF THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM OF THE MARY A. BURNHAM SCHOOL

ampton Free Public Library, established in 1860. It began a new and more vigorous life in 1874, when its model library building, erected at a cost of $75,000, was opened. It has a reading-room, well supplied with papers and periodicals, and a carefully selected circulating library of over twenty-five thousand volumes, to which constant additions are made.

The second foundation is the Forbes Library fund of $406,000, since increased by the sum of $60,000 for its maintenance. The additional income necessary to the support of the library is given by the city. Of the foundation, $100,000 has been invested in a fire-proof building, just completed, and $30,000 of accumulations, as well as about $12,000 a year of annual income, are devoted by the terms of the trust to the purchase of books. The appointment as librarian, of Mr. Chas. A. Cutter, for twenty-four years librarian of the Boston Athenæum, gives assurance that the funds will be skillfully used, and within a few years Northampton will possess a collection of books which will be an ornament to the state.

Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, has long possessed the reputation of one of the best equipped preparatory schools for boys in this country. Its ample foundation is administered by wise trustees, and the faculty of nine teachers provide strong courses for the one hundred and fifty students.

Amherst Agricultural College is largely supported by the state of Massachusetts. It has demonstrated its value as an experiment station, and provides instruction in all the sciences which control the art of farming, as well as practice in the details of the management of agriculture and grazing lands.

Of Amherst College, situated seven miles distant, it is superfluous to speak. She owes her honorable reputation to the success of her graduates, who by their ability to do good work both in church and state have given the best possible testimony to the excellence of the instruction received from their Alma Mater.

Across the river in the pleasant village of South Hadley, lies Mt. Holyoke College. This pioneer institution for the higher education of women was established by Mary Lyon in 1837, and for fifty years was known as Mt. Holyoke Seminary. On its seventy acre campus are the original dormitory and recitation building, the finely equipped Lyman Williston Hall, the Physical and Chemical Laboratories, and the Observatory.

It is fortunate that with so many colleges, Northampton is also well provided with preparatory schools. The list must be closed with the mention of The Mary A. Burnham School for Girls, which has twenty-three teachers and one hundred and seventy-five scholars. Those of its graduates who enter our colleges, evidence the excellence of their preparation by their success.

Path of the flowery woodland! Oh, whither dost thou lead?— *W. C. Bryant.*

The charms of the surrounding country,— her institutions, the beauty of quiet streets shaded by elms noble enough to support a title and a coat of arms — distinguish Northampton as a city destined to become a favorite home for those who love nature, letters, science and art, and desire to teach their children to love them.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL

The development of the hospital for the insane during the past five hundred years, would be a matter of historic interest to any one who cared to pursue it. About the year 1400, we have the first intelligent account of the custody and treatment of the insane, in the Bethlem Hospital in London. The idea of demoniacal possession prevailed at that time, and the methods of treatment, which were very crude, were in accordance by the State has continued. The insane are properly wards of the State. The laws which regulate their admission and discharge to the public institutions are made by the State. In all cases of commitment, the patient must be examined by two regular physicians, who sign certificates giving their opinion of the condition of the patient. Public notice is then given to the overseers of the poor, and an order is issued by the judge of some court for commitment, if in his opinion it is deemed best. This publicity

with that idea. It was not until the present century that the more enlightened and humane ideas prevailed. Connolly in London, Pinel in Paris, and others, brought about great reform, and established the present methods of non-restraint, greater freedom, pleasant surroundings and salutary moral influences. It is almost universally recognized as the duty of the State, to provide for the comfort and support of its insane. The result is that nearly all the United States have provided hospitals for the insane, and placed them under public authority. One reason for this arrangement is, that when these institutions were built, there were no communities sufficiently large and populous to assume the expense. As time has passed and years have added experience in the management of hospitals, the supervision affords protection to the patient, and places the responsibility of the commitment in hands which are competent and disinterested. The State amply provides also for supervision and inspection of the hospitals. The government of each of the State Lunatic Hospitals is vested in a board of seven trustees appointed and commissioned by the Governor and Council. They are a corporation holding in trust all lands and property belonging to the institutions. They take charge of the general interests of the hospital, establish by-laws and regulations for the internal government and economy of the institution, appoint the officers, fix their salaries and make visits to the hospital at least once a month. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity who are appointed by the Governor, consists of nine members

and act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate the question of the insanity and condition of any person, committed to any lunatic hospital. This board visit the hospital at any time they see fit. The statute provides that they may assign any of its powers and duties to agents appointed for that purpose. The Inspector of Institutions appointed by this Board makes frequent visits to the hospitals. The Governor and Council visit the hospital for inspection at least once a year. Committees of the Legislature also visit the hospital several times within the year.

Massachusetts has been very liberal in providing hospitals for the insane, and liberal in supporting them.

The Northampton Lunatic Hospital was the third erected by the State and was the result of an investigation made by order of the Legislature in 1854, to ascertain the number and condition of the insane in the Commonwealth. A site was selected in Northampton and Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum was appointed chairman of the Commissioners selected to contract for the buildings. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1856. William H. Prince, M. D., of Salem was appointed superintendent, and assumed the duties of his office Oct. 1, 1857. The first patient was admitted July 1, 1858.

AUTUMN IN THE MEADOWS

REFLECTION

THE PET

The hospital is situated about one mile southwest of the centre of the city, on an elevation two hundred feet above tide water, nearly in the centre of a tract of land comprising three hundred and fifty acres. This location is one of the most beautiful spots in the Connecticut valley. Well known hills and mountains are in full view on all sides. These are in number over fifty, more than one-half of them being above one thousand feet in height. There is also a fine view of the Connecticut river and adjoining meadows in Hadley and Northampton, several miles in extent, also of Amherst and Hadley villages. The grounds are diversified, comprising hills and meadows, interspersed with groves and orchards. Many roads and walks through all parts of the grounds afford an excellent opportunity for the patients to take recreation and exercise in the open air. The buildings are constructed of brick, with slate roofs, and brown stone trimmings. They are of the old English style of architecture, and present a fine appearance. As originally built, it was intended to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients. Recent changes have increased the number to five hundred and fifty. It is lighted with gas from the city. An electric plant is now nearly completed, and will soon be in operation. It is supplied with water from the city water works, the hospital paying for forty-five thousand gallons of water daily, at the established rates. The large farm is very productive, and is a

I think of thee, my hermit stream,
Low singing in thy summer dream,
Thine idle, sweet, old tranquil song. — *Anna Boynton Averill.*

AN ELM STREET COTTAGE

great assistance in the support of the institution.

Pliny Earle, M. D., was appointed Superintendent in July 1864, and after a very successful administration resigned in 1885. To him the hospital is largely indebted for its reputation, development and success.

Edward B. Nims, M. D., after a service of nearly seventeen years as assistant physician, was made Superintendent, October 1885, and still remains in charge. The present executive staff, consists of the superintendent, three assistant physicians, clerk, engineer, and farmer. This hospital receives patients mainly from the counties of Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire. According to law, all new commitments of insane persons from these counties must be made to this hospital, except in cases when the patients are supported by friends, or by their own property, and excepting those cases which desire treatment under the system of medicine known as Homeopathy, when these may be committed to the Westboro Hospital. They may also be committed to the McLean Asylum, or any duly authorized private asylum. It is farther provided by law that the Overseers of the Poor shall not commit or detain in any almshouse, private dwelling, or other place, without remedial treatment, any person whose insanity has continued less than one year.

ELM STREET

THE JEWETT HOMESTEAD, ELM STREET

RESIDENCE OF S. E BRIDGMAN, ELM STREET

Many of the patients admitted to the institution are in a debilitated condition. Medicine is therefore required in a majority of cases. Enforced rest and quiet, exercise and sleep are also valuable aids for restoring the strength and allaying nervous excitement. This class of patients are vere susceptible to moral treatment. The restraint of their surroundings, encouraging words from those who care for them, pleasant entertainments, such occupation as is suited to their condition, all are in one way or another, useful in restoring them to mental and physical health.

From this statement it may be seen that the State has carefully provided for the insane.

CITY HALL MAIN STREET

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

In September, 1803, the "Northampton Bank," the first banking institution ever established here, went into operation. The amount of capital stock is not known. A half yearly dividend was declared in April, 1804. It continued in operation ten or fifteen years, when its affairs were wound up soon after the establishment of a rival institution.

On the 15th of August, 1813, the "Hampshire Bank" was organized, with a capital stock of $100,000. Its banking house was on the site of the store now occupied by Merritt Clark & Co. For about twenty years this institution continued in business, its only president being Hon. Joseph Lyman. Soon after the establishment of the present "Northampton Bank," it closed its doors, the stockholders having the privilege of taking stock in the new bank.

The NORTHAMPTON BANK, the oldest existing institution of its kind in town, was established in 1833, with a capital stock of $100,000, which it was found necessary to double in four years. Eliphalet Williams was its first president, which position he held for thirty-one years, though not continuously. Joseph D. Whitney was president for nine months in 1850, when he resigned and Mr. Williams was again elected. He declined further service in 1857, and Jonathan H. Butler was chosen to fill the vacancy. After ten years' service, Mr. Butler resigned and Mr. Williams again resumed his old position, holding it till his death in 1874, when Mr. Oscar Edwards was chosen, which place he still retains. Under the national currency act, the bank was re-organized as the "Northampton National Bank," and its capital increased to $400,000.

The great robbery of this bank, notable in the annals of banking in this country, occurred early in the morning of January 26, 1876. On the night previous, seven masked men entered the house of Cashier John Whittelsey, on Elm street, handcuffed, bound and gagged all the inmates, compelled the cashier, by personal violence, to give up the combinations of the vault and the safe locks within it. The burglars entered the bank in the morning after the watchman and policemen went off duty, and secured about $1,630,000. Of the sum stolen, $880,000 face value was in bonds, coupon and registered; $500,000 in stock certificates; $238,000 in bills receivable, and $12,000 in currency. The

burglars succeeded in safely eluding pursuit. Owing to a disarrangement of the lock by the thieves, it was impossible to enter the vault till an expert from New York arrived, and it was not known till the evening of the following day how much plunder had been obtained. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the Pinkerton agency and in a short time negotiations were opened with a member of the gang. Wm. D. Edson, an employe of the Herring Safe Mfg. Co., who had been engaged in putting in the vault doors and adjusting the locks proved to have been the instigator of the robbery, and an accomplice of the burglars. Becoming dissatisfied with his pals, he put himself in communication with the bank officials. From intimations thrown out by him, that the plunder had not been carried out of town, though he did not know where it was secreted, a most vigorous search was made for it, but in vain. Afterward it became known that the hiding place was in the Bridge street school-house. Edson afterward gave a detailed history of the robbery to the detectives and named the burglars : Robert Scott, James Dunlap, "Red" Leary, "Shang" Draper and Wm. Connors. The first two were arrested and tried in 1877, and sentenced to twenty years in the state prison. Scott died in prison, and Dunlap was pardoned last year. Two years after their conviction, Draper was arrested and brought here, but no indictment was found against him. Of the others, Leary fled and Connors escaped from Ludlow street jail. In 1881, Leary and Connors were both arrested and put in jail here. The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against them, and they were discharged. The plunder was restored in February and March, 1881, the entire amount returned being $1,500,000. From this raid the thieves seem to have realized about $130,000. The cost of their prosecution was about $49,000, of which $9,000 was paid by the county. The remainder, together with certain other expenses, was paid by the bank and the parties who recovered their property. To the bank the real loss did not much exceed the $12,000 in currency stolen. Upon the holders of the negotiable securities, realized upon by the robbers, fell the heaviest loss.

FIRST CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, COURT HOUSE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MAIN STREET

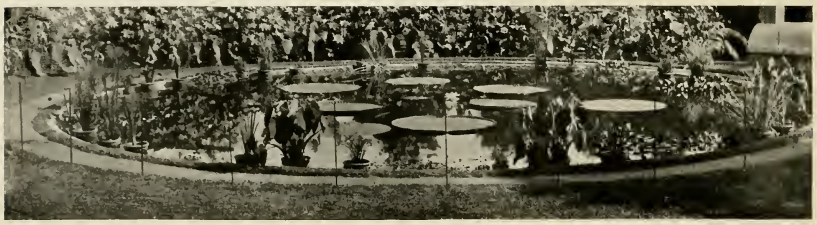
The "First National Bank," originated in 1848. It was chartered under the name

of the "Holyoke Bank," with a capital of $100,000, which within two years was increased to $200,000. In 1864, it was re-organized as the "First National Bank," and within a few years its capital was increased to $500,000. Its banking house was erected in 1865, at the junction of Main and King streets. Its first president was John Clarke, who has been succeeded by Sam'l Williston, Joel Hayden, Wm. B. Hale, Henry F. Williams, and A. Lyman Williston, who is now at the head of the institution.

The "Hampshire County National Bank" was chartered in 1864, with a capital of $100,000, and within two years this was increased to $250,000. Its banking building was erected in 1872. Luther Bodman was its first president, and he remained at the head of the institution till his death in 1887, when Lewis Warner, its cashier, was made president.

The "Northampton Institution for Savings" was incorporated in 1842, with C. P. Huntington, president. Its affairs have always been managed with great care and skill. It has now $2,885,370.31 of assets. Among those who have been at the head of this institution are Erastus Hopkins, Joseph Lathrop, Winthrop Hillyer, Benj. Barrett, J. H. Butler, William Allen and H. G. Knight of Easthampton, the present incumbent. For the last twenty-eight years, Lafayette Maltby has occupied the position of treasurer of this institution, and to his financial ability is due in a large degree, the great success and present prosperity of the bank.

The "Hampshire Savings Bank" was organized in 1869, with J. C. Arms for president. In 1873, Luther Bodman was chosen president, and upon his death, Josephus Crafts was made its presiding officer. It has assets of $1,321,688.11 and its business has always been transacted in connection with the Hampshire County Bank.



Florence Savings Bank.—A Savings Bank was organized in Florence in 1873. It has assets to the amount of $298,000. A. T. Lilly was its first president, and at his death, Samuel Porter was chosen.

A TURN OF THE ROAD

A turn of the road where you catch a glance
Of the wayside brook at play:
Where with sweet delight, 'mid its plashes of light,
It prattles and laughs on its way.

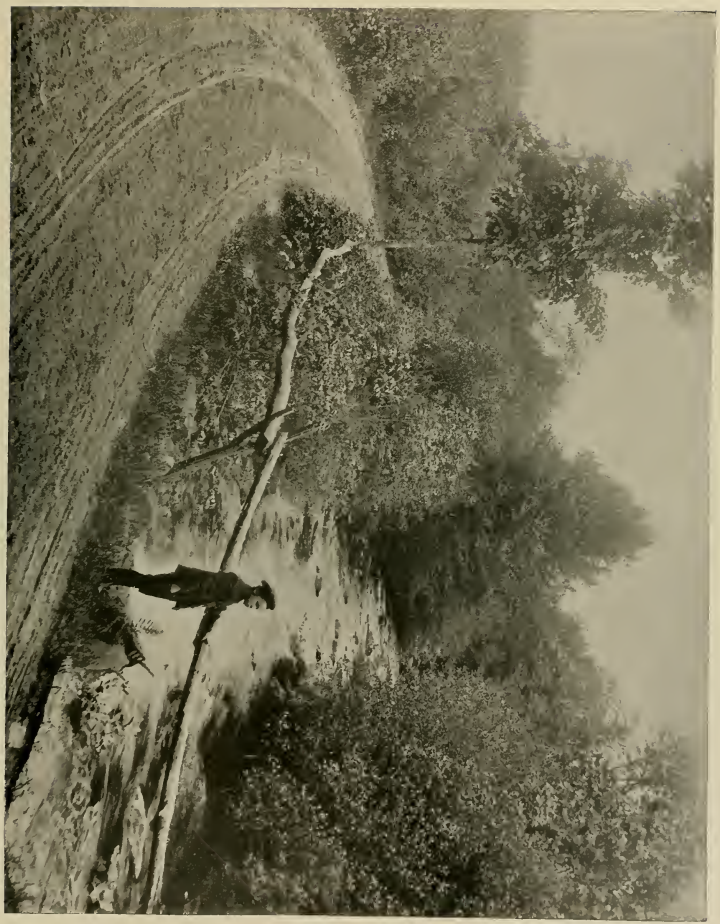
The dash of a wing, as the warbler dips
From the branches overhung,
Just to clear his throat for the same sweet note
With which ramble and woods late rung.

Where the school-boy stops a moment to catch
The rush of the noisy stream:
And the wind in the trees is a loving breeze
To tempt him to linger and dream.

And the sky o'erhead, an unbroken blue,
And the sunshine wake in him
A wish that to-day life had nothing but play,
Or a ramble in woodlands dim.

E. H. Shannon.

LILY PONDS OF W. W. LEE, AT BAY STATE



Where the schoolboy stops a moment to catch
The rush of the noisy stream.—*Sea Pieces.*

TOWN HALL

During the earlier years of the town, all meetings for the municipal as well as religious purposes were held in the meeting-house. In 1737, the town and county united in the erection of a building to be used as a town and county house. Town meetings were held here for forty years, when a new court house was built. Though the town refused to pay more than its taxable proportion of the cost of the building, it was used for town purposes till 1814, when a Town Hall was erected. This was burned in 1817, and during the next seven years, town meetings were held sometimes in the Court House and sometimes in the meeting-house. In 1823, a meeting was adjourned from the meeting-house to the public house of Oliver Warner. The same year another Town Hall was erected, partly on the site of the one burned. This one was built by Isaac Damon. For several years the town paid him a yearly rental of $175, but finally purchased the building. The present City Hall was erected in 1849, and occupied the following year. When the town became a city, the lower portion was completely remodeled for the use of the several departments.

BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

ELECTRIC RAILWAY

In 1866, the Northampton Street Railway was put in operation. For twenty-eight years it has accommodated the public with great satisfaction, between Northampton centre and the village of Florence. In 1893, the company was re-organized, and electricity employed as a motive power. The line was extended to Bay State village and its capacity and usefulness greatly increased. During the present year the road has been carried through Leeds to Haydenville and Williamsburg. In the near future the railway will be extended to Easthampton, and when the steam roads, grade crossings have been abolished, a line will be established to Amherst.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING

In 1856, the town first illuminated with gas. Since that time the works of the "Northampton Gas Light Co." have been increased as the demands of the public required, and now its gas mains traverse the highways in all directions. For many years the streets were lighted by gas, and it has only been superseded by the more brilliant illuminant, Electricity, within a few years.

An electric light plant was erected here in 1885 by the Thompson Houston Electric Co., and the next year the "Northampton Electric Light Co." was organized and now its wires extend throughout the city. The streets and public buildings are now lighted by electricity and it is rapidly coming into general use. A new plant was established in 1894 on the bank of Mill river, near the West street bridge.

SEWERAGE

With the advent of the water works came the necessity of better sewerage for the city. In 1888, a complete system for the entire city was adopted and the work of construction commenced. Since that date not less than eighteen miles of sewers have been built at an expense of $190,-362.80. The work is still in progress, and in a few years the city will have a most complete and satisfactory system of sewerage.

WISH-TON-WISH CLUB

The first organization in the interests of canoeing in this city was effected in April, 1886, under the name of Northampton Canoe Club, and as such prospered, in varying degrees, for several years. The membership varied from four to nine, but more enthusiastic canoeists it would have been hard to find. The first club-house was built at Hockanum village, in June, 1886, most of the work being done nights by the members. The high water in the spring of 1887 carried this down stream. It was towed back and put in place again and lasted through the summer. In March, 1888, a new house was built just above the ferry. In the summer of 1889, Elbridge Kingsley became a member of the club, and at his suggestion the name was changed from prosaic Northampton to more romantic Wish-ton-Wish. This name is singularly appropriate, as in this same little village many of the

BOAT-HOUSE OF WISH-TON-WISH CLUB

important events of Cooper's "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish" took place. From the piazza of the club-house one can almost see the spot where the old Wish-ton-Wish Tavern stood, and as night comes on, the whip-poor-wills up on the side of Mt. Holyoke once more drop back into the old Indian dialect and softly call "Wish-ton-wish." Mr. Kingsley's artistic work is seen in the decorations on the outside of the house, including our Indian figure-head which keeps watch and ward over our river front.

The club was now growing, and on July 4th, gave a successful regatta. In 1890, the house was enlarged, and again in 1893. It now occupies a space 30 x 50 feet and is two and a half stories high.

In membership the club has grown rapidly, from the four or five venturesome beginners, to over sixty. Our cruisers have covered the Connecticut river from Lake Sunapee to the Sound many times, and also paddled on the waters of the Merrimac, Peconic Bay, Long Island Sound, and the Provinces.

ONE OF THE BOATS

WATER WORKS

Northampton has an abundant supply of pure water. The system of water works was established in 1871, when the first reservoir was built on the Roberts Meadow Brook, just beyond the village of Leeds. It has a capacity of 4,000,000 of gallons. For four and a half miles the water is conducted in sixteen-inch iron pipes to Florence, and in twelve-inch from Florence to the centre. At Florence there is a head of ninety feet and at the Conn. River Railroad depot of two hundred and forty feet. The increasing use of water in a few years demonstrated the need of another reservoir, and in 1883, a new one was constructed with a storage capacity of 16,500,000 gallons. This was deemed sufficient for many years, but the long continued dry weather of last year proved that still another addition to the water supply was needed, and a new one is now in process of construction. It will have a storage capacity of 100,000,000 gallons and will be ready for use during the present year. The total cost of construction to Dec. 1, 1893, has been $305,-345.12, and the entire length of pipe laid is forty-five and three-fourths miles. The income from the works has been sufficient to pay much more than the interest on the cost, and in a few years the entire debt will be cancelled from this source alone. The unpaid balance of the water debt now amounts to $120,000, which it is anticipated will be paid in about six years.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NORTHAMPTON PREVIOUS TO 1870

To one who has ever experienced the dignified repose of society in one of the larger Connecticut Valley towns, it were easy to give a fairly true impression of the atmosphere and tone of Northampton society during the past century, but to rightly impress an entire stranger to this region is a difficult task.

remarked, "I never saw a place where the distinction of wealth was so absolutely lacking." While Northampton citizens in the aggregate have been generously blessed with the things of this world, there have been few individuals among them, highly exalted among their fellowmen in this respect, and, in many instances, the families of the wealthiest have been the least pretentious in their style of living.

As a description of old times in Northampton,

SCENERY OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

Northampton's reputation as an attractive social centre has never been rivaled in Western Massachusetts. It has been remarkable for a culture, simplicity, and freedom, which is compatible only with the refinement of true aristocracy. Even to the present time the power of money holds little sway in the social community, and through the whole history of the town its effect is noticeably absent. A Western gentleman of cosmopolitan education, residing in town during the seventies, I quote a paragraph from Mrs. Susan I. Lesley's "Recollections of My Mother" (Mrs. Judge Lyman), describing the town in the second decade of the century :

"There were no very rich people in Northampton ; but many people of elegant culture, refined and aristocratic manners, and possessing a moderate competence, lived there in much ease, envying no one, really believing themselves highly favored, as they were, and practicing a generous hospitality at all times. It was a county town, and so seemed a large place to the people on the outskirts ; but it really numbered only four thousand inhabi-

THE JUDGE LYMAN HOMESTEAD, MAIN STREET

tants. If there were no rich people there was certainly an utter absence of poverty, and none of those sad sights to meet the eye reminding one of a destiny entirely different from one's own. Little or no business was done there; but Shop Row contained about ten stores, all of them excellent,— dry goods and hardware stores, and an apothecary's,— which made a little cheerful bustle in the centre of the town,— especially on certain days of the week, when the country people would come in, in their old-fashioned wagons, to do their shopping.

There were two United States Senators residing there for life, three judges, many eminent lawyers and scholars,— retired people, who had no connection with the business world, who lived within their moderate incomes, and never dreamed of having more. The matchless beauty of the scenery attracted many visitors. The more wealthy families in Boston were fond of taking carriage journeys of two or three weeks, and would take Northampton in their way as they went into Berkshire. Many a family party came in this way to our two hotels in the summer and autumn, and would stop two or three days to ascend Mt. Holyoke or Tom; to drive to Mt. Warner or Sugar Loaf; to walk over Round Hill, or round and through the rural streets of our village, which were so lined with magnificent elms, that, from the mountain, it always looked as if built in a forest. Every morning the stage for Boston — the old-fashioned yellow stage-coach, with a driver who was the personal friend of the whole village — drew up in front of Warner's tavern, with a great flourish of whipping up the four horses; and every evening the stage from Boston was known to be approaching about sunset, by the musical notes of the stage bugle-horn in the distance. I think the driver always wound his horn just after he crossed the great bridge from Hadley."

The conservative sentiment was so strong in the aristocratic old town that the proposition to place the United States Armory, now in Springfield, within its borders, was strongly opposed on account of the "riff-raff" population which such an institution was believed to attract. A similar feeling against encouraging a floating element in the society caused an opposition to locating Amherst College in Northampton.

In the days of the famous Law School, the old social life of Northampton was at its height. The brilliant evening parties, and the informal tea companies, where the supper was "passed round," were widely celebrated.

The former were such gatherings as we now call full-dress receptions, that is, parties without dancing, and the latter were the most delightful, chatty, cozy entertainments ever in vogue. Some of us, not yet beyond middle life, well remember, as little children, being sent about to friends' houses, with the formula beginning, "Mamma sends her love to you, and wants to know" upon our stammering tongues, this being the unceremonious bidding for the adults of the family, and the stranger within its gates, "to come to tea at six o'clock."

Then when guests had assembled, in number anywhere from five to fifty, the tea was passed around the room on trays, and the guests sat down, two, three, or a half-dozen together, at small tables placed conveniently about, which had a comfortable way of quietly disappearing after the repast, leaving ample room for the genial conversational part of the entertainment.

Passed upon the trays, were fresh, not hot, raised biscuit, instead of the modern roll, sliced cold meats, and chicken salad, or at a later day, scalloped oysters, a variety of rich cake, and

THE SAMUEL F. LYMAN HOMESTEAD, PRESENT SITE OF SMITH COLLEGE

delicious sweetmeats, raspberry jam, or preserved quince or citron, far more tempting and indigestible than the canned fruits of the present day.

This, with tea and coffee, comprised the menu. The maids were not white-capped, but were trim and attentive, each feeling the responsibility of her part of the programme, and the service was unpretentious and efficient. The children of the family esteemed it a privilege to be allowed to pass the cake baskets, and look after the welfare of the guests, and surely a better school for the qualities desirable in a hostess in the girls, and a gathering, which everybody had enjoyed and for which nobody was to pay penalty the next day. Such a tea was the most common way of showing attention to guests from out of town, and after attending such, one could leave the town feeling some real acquaintance with the individual members of its society. Some of the hospitable hostesses of the early half of the century were Mrs. Judge Lyman, Mrs. Wm. Butler, Miss Polly

PARADISE LAKE, MT. TOM IN DISTANCE

spirit of considerate gallantry in the boys, could not be found.

The supper was satisfactory, the conversations were real ones, conducted leisurely, there was ample time and opportunity, in the alcove under the stairs, or upon the side piazza, or front porch, for flirtations among the younger people, and rare delight for the youngest in waylaying the viands as they were returned, through the china closet, to the kitchen, and all festivities were over at an early hour, after a delightful social

Pomeroy, Mrs. Thomas Shepherd, Mrs. Isaac Bates, and Mrs. Daniel Butler, and later, Mrs. Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Judge Dewey, Mrs. Sam'l Lyman, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. President Allen, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Sam'l Wells, and the Misses Cochrane.

The fourth of July picnics held for many years upon Round Hill, are historical. The best available account of them I copy from a letter from Mrs. Caroline H. Butler Lang, published in the Hampshire Gazette in 1876. These picnics

were continued until about 1840, instead of 1830, as stated in this letter.

A FOURTH OF JULY TEA PARTY
IN NORTHAMPTON IN 1823.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 27, 1876

My Dear S.:— No, I can give you no information of "Patty Lane," or of her initiative Fourth of July tea-party in the goodly village of Northampton. I wish that I could, if by so doing, I might bring the dear old lady before you and our mutual friends. Indeed, I had almost forgotten Patty, but now the scene of that primitive tea-party in the "Meadow lot" comes up before me, and I find that, though "lost to sight," she is to "memory dear."

After reading your delightful letter, wherein you speak of a projected Fourth of July tea-party, to be set forth in the fashion of the olden time, I fell into a pleasant reverie. Little Dot, our canary, was singing, not loudly, but with a soft summer noon twitter, the merry voices of the children at play upon the lawn, came in ringing laughter on my ear — while the soft breeze, which

RESIDENCE O. B. SMITH — ELM STREET

C. B. KINGSLEY L. MALTBY D. B. LOOK

RESIDENCES ON ELM STREET

fanned my temple, must have stolen its sweetness from the white lilies and clover pinks which so profusely adorned the lovely scene in which, as by a miracle, I now suddenly found myself a participator. Don't tell me it was a dream, I know better! Don't persume to suggest a vision! Vision indeed! When I saw them all,— all my dear old friends,— just as plainly as I see you! But you shall judge for youself, and will, I am certain, from your convictions, be fully alive to the truth of Shakespeare's assertion:

"There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

I know you will doubt my word at first, of course you will when I tell you that the song of the canary suddenly changed to soft, flutelike music, and the children's voices were lost in the merry tones of happy youths and maidens, who were busy putting the finishing touches to the three long tables covered with snowy damask, and covered with pyramids of cake, and biscuit that would tempt a devotee to sawdust puddings; while dishes of luscious strawberries, flanked by bowls of rich cream, filled up the interstices. Ah! a scene of sylvan beauty, indeed it was, this Fourth of July tea-party on Round Hill, ere the ruthless axe swept from its slopes the ancient oaks and chestnuts, and where only three white cottages (the Shepherd's) crowned its summit. Here and there pretty bowers were formed by saplings planted in the green turf — wreathed with garlands of evergreens and roses, while festoons of the same, leaping from tree to tree, filled the air with their spicy odors.

Within these pretty bowers the tables were set forth. Oh, such cakes as were here displayed! You never saw the like; you may think you have. All a mistake, S———. Not from any confectioner were these cakes procured. No, indeed! Each loaf of luscious composite was stirred in rivalry by the fair hands of Northampton belles, each vying with her sister belle in producing the most beautiful. Indeed, it hath been affirmed, and without dispute, that in the olden time for several days before the dawning of the glorious Fourth, the swift stirrings of wooden spoons, and the clatter

CORNER OF ELM STREET AND HENSHAW AVENUE

of beating eggs, could be heard from the far end of "Licking Water" even to the old bridge!

Behind these tables stand the young lady managers of this rural fete. They are robed in pure white, with wreaths of glossy oak leaves. What sweet girls they are — all in the fresh bloom of youth and happiness. There is Sarah Stone, bright and witty; Mary and Jane Lyman, the beautiful daughters of Judge Lyman; Mary Butler, her sweet face suffused with blushes as she receives and returns the greetings of the visitors, duly introduced by the young men acting as managers or ushers, whose office is made known by the knot of white ribbon which they wear. There stands Jerusha Clark, prompt to the occasion; Mary Snow, the charming Mary Fiske, and Maria Fowle, complete the group. A word for the ushers That handsome young man, conducting Mrs. E. B. to the tables, is Mr. Dwight Lyman; he is closely followed by J. H. Butler, who now makes his first appearance as "master of ceremonies," and well does he fill the charge. His grace and refinement "are to the manor born." The young lady upon his arm is Miss Smith, from Hatfield. There is S. F. Lyman, too, bearing the white ribbon of office — but so rapidly do the guests now assemble, that at present I cannot distinguish the managers.

Up through yonder corridor of noble trees come Judge Lyman and his queenly lady; mark his genial smile; she, too, has a beaming glance — there is fun in it — and a witty word for all. Room now for the stately Madam Dwight, and her daughters, Susan and Mary Ann. That modest girl in blue is Margarette Dwight. As they pass on, enter Mr. and Mrs. Elijah H. Mills, with their laughter-loving, witty daughters, Sally and Helen. Ah! here is Miss Polly Pomeroy, the very type of propriety; see how she flits from table to table; her face wears a pleasant smile, as she carefully inspects the many loaves, whispering her preference. Here come Judge and Mrs. Hinckley; Judge Howe and Mrs. Howe have just entered — has she not a sweet face? Their daughter stops to speak with Helen Mills. What

RESIDENCE OF A. MCCALLUM

PROSPECT STREET AT JUNCTION WITH ELM STREET

RESIDENCE OF DR. C. SEYMOUR, ELM STREET

RESIDENCE OF OSCAR EDWARDS, ELM STREET

a merry laugh was that! That lady with so placid a smile is Mrs. William Butler; her daughter, Mrs. Whitney, so like her mother, is with her, also Elizabeth and Mary Butler. See you that courtly gentleman with a lady on his arm, bowing with such grace to the fair girls at the table? That is Mr. Isaac C. Bates and his pleasant lady; their daughters Hetty and Martha, are with them; that beautiful girl leaning on the arm of an usher is Theresa, another daughter. Here is Miss Dolly Fowle, and her brother, Mr. Nat. Fowle, the perfect gentleman and genial companion, is with her. That tall, lovely lady is Mrs. Hunt Wright; I see she has a little girl with her. From yonder arbor appear Mr. Lewis Strong and lady — once known, never forgotten. Here is Mr. David Hunt, whose laugh is infectious; wherever he moves there is sure to be some witty repartee. Mr. and Mrs. Eben Hunt are late; oh, here they are; their daughter, Maria, and young Eben, Jr., have been here some time; he is talking with Elizabeth Strong, quite the belle, though I think young Kate Shepherd bids fair to rival her. That is Kate — with yonder tall lady, her mother, Mrs. Thos. Shepherd. Here are the young and pretty sisters, Eliza and Augusta Seeger; with them is Ann Butler, whose black eyes sparkle with pleasure as she looks around upon the lovely scene. William May is talking with them. If I am not mistaken, no, I can never be mistaken in him, yonder little man in black, ambling through the trees, is Parson Williams — blessings on the good old man. No one can ever go his *gait*, let them try as they may; ah, Mrs. Solomon Stoddard has left her husband and has gone to shake the parson's hand. Enter now Misses Abby and Mary Upham, their charming sister, Mrs. Wood, is with them. Kate I see, has joined yonder trio of merry girls. Do you hear that jovial laugh? You may be sure that Mr. Christopher Clarke is relating some witty anecdote; it seems to startle Mr. David Whitney; Mrs. Christopher Clarke passes near; what a pleasant face she has. There is Mrs. Daniel Butler, with Nancy

RESIDENCE OF J. R. TRUMBULL, PROSPECT STREET

CORNER OF PROSPECT AND PARK STREET

RESIDENCE OF H. M. TYLER, PROSPECT STREET

RESIDENCE OF HENRY R. HINCKLEY, PROSPECT STREET

RESIDENCE OF E. E. WOOD — ELM STREET

the sun is already sinking behind the trees, and the West hangs out a glorious Fourth of July banner to receive him. Now from yonder arbor, the tree-tops dancing in the golden haze, music discourses eloquently — not in the operatic *hi falutins*, but the spirited tweedle-dums and dees long drawn out, which stirs the *soul*, and answering *soles* respond; for already the feet of the listeners are beating time on the greensward; the little ones, hand in hand, are flitting in and out among the trees; the young men are bowing to the girls, off they trip "on the light fantastic toe." Catching the infection the elder guests now rise to the occasion. Upon my word, Judge Lyman steps up to Miss Polly Pomeroy, she shakes her head with a half-reproving glance; ah, that look is inimitable, and taking the arm of Deacon Stoddard, turns from temptation, but the Judge has found a partner in pretty Helen Mills, while Mrs. Lyman "down outside and up the middle" with the courtly Senator Bates. Now nearly all are dancing, and even the staid toes of the Tappans might have been seen to twitch and

and her son John Butler. Well, here comes Mrs. Snow with Angelina and Julia; there is Miss Henriette Clapp; yonder stand John Clarke and Abel Whitney, they seem afraid to face the girls. The Tappans too, I see, countenance this festive gathering.

Hadley, too has sent hither its representatives. Here are the Huntingtons and Phelpses, Amherst delegates, a sprinkling of grave Professors and Divinity students, while Hatfield and Easthampton are well represented by fair matrons and blooming maidens. What lovely lady comes yonder with such a cluster of sweet girls and boys? That is Mrs. Jonathan Lyman; do you see that fine-looking gentlemen talking with Mrs. Mills? That is her husband. That pleasant gentleman talking with Mrs. Dr. Flint is Dr. Stebbins. Mrs. Stebbins and her daughter, Miss Long, have just joined the circle gathered around that pretty group of children. Look at the lady in white — what a sweet face! It is Mrs. Dwight Whitney.

CORNER ELM STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE

But now the feast begins. Coffee, tea and lemonade are passed around on dainty waiters; those rich loaves of cake, so beautifully ornamented with the choicest blossoms, and which but now called forth the admiration of all, attest their claims to be not all outside show.

Hark to the cheerful clatter of silver and china! Hark to the merry laughter! Hark to the happy voices of the children! Ah! see

UPPER ELM STREET

turn, and Parson Williams' cane and little legs go off together, as if the good man remembered that David danced before the Lord. Faster and faster old Primus plies the bow and faster fly the twinkling feet of the dancers, until soft twilight spreads her dewy mantle. Then, at a given signal, the gay measure changes to the "Bangor March;" the guests and their charming entertainers form in line, and two and two proceed through the darkening avenues, which lead from Round Hill to Elm street, scarcely less embowered, and then on to

Warner's Tavern, where a dance will close the festivities of this Fourth of July tea-party of eighteen hundred and twenty-three. I, too, join the gay procession ; we are near the tavern. We are — shade of Julius Cæsar ! what crash was that? Again ! The thunder rolls in awful peals — vivid lightning flashes around me — the rain pours — the wind has swept off the cage of poor little Dot ; the children are screaming, and sadder than all, in this dire confusion, the friends and dear ones, so lately around me, have all gone, gone from the scene and sought shelter from

THE COOK DAM — LEEDS

the storms of earth, while I, like Job's messenger, "am alone left to tell the tale."

Other Fourth of July parties, upon Round Hill, in Mr. Bates' lot, ditto Lewis Strong's, were most pleasant gatherings, but the old-fashioned tea-party died out, I believe, about the year 1830 or 1831. Charming, to be sure, were the gatherings formed upon the old frame work ; no word shall be whispered against them. No doubt our old friend Patty Lane, would have reasoned thus charitably upon the tea-parties of 1822 and 1823, yet felt unspeakable pity for those who had never danced in that meadow-lot of her old homestead. But I must hasten to a conclusion, for my letter is already spun out, to use the words of the immortal Miss Jane Welsh, "*just like a rope walk, dear !*" M. says, tell L. I. to call this a "dead letter !" As my friends and contemporaries, the Misses S., can remember the good old times, please read them this pleasant meeting with so many we knew, for I still insist *it was no dream.*

With much love, believe me, my dear S., your faithfully attached friend,

C. H. B. L.

DAM AT UPPER RESERVOIR

Among social entertainments, the picnic drive has always held its appropriate place, the natural surroundings of the town affording extraordinary advantages for this special form of enjoyment, Mts. Holyoke, Nonotuck and Tom on the south, High Ridge, Belmont, Sugarloaf, Toby, Sunderland Park, Whately Glen, Loch Mally, and Elizabeth Rock to the north, westward Pomeroy's Mountain and Kidd's Lookout, and eastward Orient Springs, Pelham Heights, Mt. Warner, and Mt. Lincoln being favorite objective points.

During the fifties and sixties horseback parties were much in vogue. In numbers from four to twenty, these parties would range the bridle paths of the county — the most frequented assembling place being the yard of the Hopkins homestead on King street.

While it is not the design of this article to single out individuals for special mention, it seems almost impossible to write of the social life of Northampton, during the last forty years, without doing homage to the patron saint of most of the festivities, Mr. Christopher Clarke. A leader in all social events which have required concerted action, he has been an invaluable benefactor to his towns-people. The weird torchlight, and fascinating moonlight skating parties on the Connecticut, at the "Great Bridge," or the "Old Bed," were largely the outcome of his enterprise. He it always was who spread the information of the "black ice" at "Damon's," "Perkins'," or Hockanum, who was business manager for the amateur concerts and dramatic performances, and who still is the promoter of excursions to Springfield, or Holyoke, when a "star" actor,

or musician, appears on the horizon of one of those larger neighbor cities.

Dancing parties, including the hotel guests, and invited guests from among the towns-people, given at the Round Hill hotel, by the Misses Halstead, at the time their father was at the head of the hotel and water-cure establishment, were unique and charming entertainments.

RESIDENCE OF H. S. GERE, HIGH STREET

Of women distinguished for beauty and character, Northampton has had a goodly share. In what is now the back part of Mr. Henry R. Hinckley's house on Prospect street, and on that same location, was born Esther Stoddard, the mother of President Edwards. Of her mother, the only record is that she was a careful housewife, and that after her daughter married and went to live at East Windsor, Conn., she wished to send her "half a thousand of pins and some jam." Mrs. Noah Parsons of South street, whose husband brought the great Parsons elm of the present day up from the meadows on horseback, was noted for her piety, and the pious training of her children. We have the record of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Allen, who lived at the corner of King and North streets, sending for her to spend the day with her in her chamber, in prayer, that a lawsuit pending in Boston might be settled in favor of her son, that he might have the means of a liberal education. In consequence of the favorable decision that day made, the son became the first minister of Pittsfield, and "the fighting parson" of the battle of Bennington. It is said that this Mrs. Joseph Allen assisted at the births of three thousand children.

HIGH STREET, LOOKING EAST

HIGH STREET, LOOKING WEST

Another marked character, of a later day, was Mrs. Rhoda Edwards Dwight, commonly known as Madam Dwight, a grand daughter of President Edwards. She was a woman moulded on a magnificent scale, body and soul, majestic in appearance and impressive in character, a woman of sorrows but having "a little nook" where she always found consolation. She was the mother of fifteen children, and at one time had seven under five years of age, two pairs of twins, and one set of triplets,

all of whom lived to be over sixty years of age. Her daughter, Miss Margarette Dwight, established the young ladies' school on Gothic street, for which Rev. Dr. John Todd planned the gothic building still standing. This was one of the early famous boarding-schools for girls in New England.

Another famous school, conducted for about ten years in Northampton, was the boys' school on Round Hill opened in 1823, by Cogswell and Bancroft (the historian).

This was conducted on the plan of the German Gymnasium, and was so magnificent in its appointments that it soon attracted the sons of wealthy people all over the country, but especially from the southern states.

formerly used for Miss Dwight's school, enlarged and renovated, was very flourishing and successful. This was opened about 1848, and continued until the recalling of its large constituency of southern boys to their homes, at the opening of the Civil War, caused its suspension in 1861. Both these schools attracted many interesting southern families to spend their summers in the town of Northampton.

A POOL IN ROBERTS BROOK

Mrs. Judge Lyman's beautiful life is fitly commemorated in the memoirs by her daughter, from which I have already quoted,

Later Mr. Dudley's school for boys in the building

A COUNTRY BIT

a book rich in its glimpses of Northampton social life in her day.

Mrs. Jonathan Lyman had a family of six daughters and six sons, all remarkable for great beauty. The list would be long were I to complete it, of those lending grace and wit to the society of the old time. The Butlers, the Bates, the Hunts, the Shepherds, Miss Breck, the Cochranes, the Seegurs, the Clarkes, are a few of the many names that can be recalled.

Miss Polly Pomeroy, who strikingly resembled Adelaide, the queen of Louis Phillippe, a handsome, stately lady, and her three sisters, who lived in the old Pomeroy house, at 13 Main street, at present the residence of the Misses Clark, were typical characters of the olden time. Miss Polly, Mrs. Wm. Butler, and Madam Dwight were known at Northampton parties as "the three graces," while four good ladies, who constituted themselves spiritual chaperones over the young people at prayer meetings, were irreverently designated "overruling providences."

Mrs. Hibben, a step-daughter of Mr. Napier, of Charleston, S. C., later of Northampton, a lovely southern lady, lived in the red brick house on King street, and herself planned the beautiful white porch which ornaments the front of the house.

RESIDENCE OF MISS E. O. BAKER, POMEROY TERRACE

POMEROY TERRACE LOOKING NORTH

RESIDENCE OF M. M. FRENCH

The sons and daughters of Northampton who have been, and those who still are working in the missionary, the literary, and the scientific world, have won many laurels for the old town in their varied callings. Butler, Brewster, Whitney, Lyman, Judd are names well-known, and some of them world-known.

Some have aspired to fame, who fell short of their ambitious goal. Dr. Graham, the inventor of Graham bread, enjoying an ephemeral renown, prophesied that crowds would sometime flock to his grave, and former residence, and his house would be carried away piecemeal by relic hunters.

Poor disappointed aspirant for

W. M. GAYLORD'S RESIDENCE POMEROY TERRACE LEWIS WARNER'S RESIDENCE

APPLE BLOSSOMS

fame! His neglected grave for many years was only marked by an irregular chip of marble, on which was written in lead-pencil, the name "Dr. Graham."

Miss Jane Welch, the deaf lady, who went about with a slate and pencil, asking and answering her own questions, was another of Northampton's eccentricities.

MT. HOLYOKE AND HOCKANUM FERRY

CLUBS

One of the earliest social clubs that arrived at distinction was the Shakespeare Club, at its height during the fifties. The young people of Northampton have always been endowed with a goodly amount of dramatic talent, and this club, comprising among its gentlemen, the Carletons, George and Charles, since authors and publishers, the Wells, John and Henry, with their cousin William, W. S. B. Hopkins, James Whitney, William Turner, and Charley Poor; and among its ladies, the Misses Huggerford, Clay, Baker, Shepard, Allen, Hopkins, Wells, Lyman, Bright, Clark, and many others, was justly famous for fine dramatic reading. Its meetings, held at private houses were counted very enjoyable.

The Gentleman's Club, now known as the Literary and Social Club, designed for the free and thoughtful discussion of topics of the times, originated during the Civil War. It is limited to twelve members, as its programme comprises an elaborate supper, and sessions are held fornightly.

The original members were: Rev. Mr. Silsbee, Dr. Fisk, Hon. Lewis Dudley, Hon. Charles Delano, Hon. Erastus Hopkins, Mr. Lafayette Maltby, Mr. Wm. Allen, Jr., Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall, Mr. Henry Watson, Mr. S. T. Spaulding and Mr. Henry Bright. This was a fine assemblage of superior intellects and in this respect the Club has always borne a high character. Several of its present members are the sons of members of the original organization.

The "Odds and Ends" Club was started in 1870, at the suggestion of Mr. Edward A. Whitney, and with the kindly advice and interest of Professor Josiah Clark, one of the noblest educators Northampton has ever seen. The plan of the club was to take up in as brief review as practicable the odds and ends of literature, such subjects as are referred to in general reading, and yet are of minor importance, and generally imperfectly held in memory by the ordinary reader. The scope of the

NEAR SMITH'S FERRY

articles presented was ultimately enlarged, and many really valuable papers were read and interesting talks given. Though this club was continued only three years it is remembered as one of the most interesting and instructive clubs the town has ever had.

The Monday Evening Club is an organization of fifteen members, holding meetings at private houses, on alternate Mondays, from October to May. These meetings, like those of the Literary and Social Club, are for the discussion of current events, and as the membership is of a rather heterogeneous character in regard to religious and political ideas, are very spirited and interesting. This was started in 1882, by Professors John and Frank Stoddard, Mr. Arthur Watson, and Dr. Seymour.

The Northampton Club, a wholly social institution, numbering some one hundred and twenty-five members, was started in 1881. The officers for the first year were : Pres., H. R. Hinckley ; Vice-Pres., L. B. Williams, Luke Lyman, Isaac Stone, and Oscar Edwards ; Sec., Charles E. Williams ; Treas., Lewis Warner. This club has delightful apartments in the second and third floors of the Hampshire County Bank building.

A silvery brook comes stealing
From the shadow of its trees.—*W. C. Bryant.*

The Fortnightly Club is composed of ladies only, and is devoted to literary essays. This was established in 1890, and flourishes in a delightfully informal, and truly feminine way without parliamentary rules or constitution. Miss Baker, the Misses Brewer, and Mrs. H. R. Hinckley were the prime movers in its organization.

The Monday Afternoon Club, is another ladies' club for literary work, instituted in 1878, by Miss Julia Watson, Miss Edwards and others, and its twenty-four members hold weekly meetings through the winter months.

The Home Culture Clubs, of recent years, under the patronage of Mr. George W. Cable have a wide reputation.

The musical clubs, and the musicians of Northampton, is a subject deserving a more detailed article than the writer is able to give.

The old singing school, under Professor George Kingsley's direction, was an institution of real value. Later, the Choral Union, under the efficient direction of Dr. T. W. Meekins, did a wondrous work in calling out and developing the musical talent of the community. It has always seemed as if the town paid but meagre tribute to the talents of its musical educators. Do the young people of Northampton to-day know that many of our finest hymn tunes, and much fine church music, known over a large part of the world, were composed by the really grand genius of George Kingsley, the retiring, and somewhat eccentric organist of the "old church," who lived in a quaint old house on South street, and most unassumingly went his daily way about our streets ?

A more recent composer, Henshaw Dana, one of Northampton's most talented sons, whose beautiful compositions promised a brilliant career, closed by his untimely death before reaching middle life, said of his old master shortly before his own work ceased ; — "What a grand old man George Kingsley was ! He was a true musician, and he never wrote anything

that was not worth writing. Look at his hymns! Every one has melody and spirit, and you can turn to any one of them and be sure of finding it *good*. The more I study music, the more I appreciate him." This was fine tribute from one who had studied under the best European masters, and was himself remarkable as organist and composer.

Mr. Kingsley, in his collections of sacred music, incorporated much from the best operas, saying that "the devil shouldn't be allowed to have all the good music."

Dr. Meekins' more versatile genius has received better recognition from his townspeople, but their indebtedness to him cannot be over-estimated. While his versatility interfered with his devotion to any one instrument, to the extent of entire mastery, his extremely delicate ear, and great executive ability, have made him an ideal organizer, trainer, and director. The most striking of his many musical achievements was the presentation of Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" in the Town Hall in 1859, by purely local talent. Dr. Meekins wrote out the full orchestral and vocal score, trained orchestra, choruses, and soloists, many of the performers having never seen anything of the kind, planned the scenery and costumes, sang the part of Count de Luna, and was general stage manager as well as musical director. It was an immense labor, and resulted in the first successful performance in this country of an opera where the company was *entirely amateur*.

Miss Prince has been for many years a most delightful pianist and instructor, and has been invaluable as an accompanist in the musical associations.

A Madrigal Club, organized by Mr. H. O. Apthorp early in the fifties, made most successful special study of old English madrigals and glees, the same that are just now being revived in fashionable London society.

Musical gatherings at Mrs. Charles Delano's, on Phillips Place, and at Mrs. Austin Thompson's, on Elm street, were rare and delightful occasions. At the former, before undertaking his European studies, Henshaw Dana was wont to play. A beautiful testimonial to his rare talent is a little volume containing five of his exquisite songs, and a memorial sketch by Mr. Charles A. Chase of Worcester, printed for private circulation in 1884.

Mrs. Meekins' beautiful soprano voice, when she first came to Northampton was a great inspiration to the musical zeal of the town, which has been well promoted by such singers as Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Shepard, Miss Bissell, Miss Longley, Professor Wm. Clark, Mr. Henry Tucker, Mr. Prince, Mr. Edward Meekins, Mr. Chilson, by Mr. Warriner and Professor Edward Dickinson, as organists, and, recently by the advent of the Smith College School of Music with the enthusiastic Dr. Blodgett at its head.

The social life of the present day is much modified by the College element, which has been influencing the old-time forms and prejudices for the last twenty years. About nine hundred young women are now pursuing their education at Smith College and the Burnham School, and their presence necessarily affects the whole appearance and the social atmosphere of the town. May the benign influences which have ever been so potent in the old town rest upon these temporary residents. So they may, with a fine intellectual equipment, carry, for generations to come, to their varied fields of usefulness, some touches, at least, of the beautiful grace and refinement for which Northampton society has long been renowned.

M. A. H. EMERSON.

RESIDENCE OF J. C. HAMMOND

THE STREETS OF NORTHAMPTON

Scattered through the present volume are many pictures whose subjects are not covered by the various special articles. A small map shows the winding streets of the early town, and gives the names of original land-owners. Their properties centered in Main street, through which the stages rumbled on their way from Boston to "the West." A picture from the veranda of Warner's Coffee House, reproduced from a painting made in 1842, illustrates the following observations of His Highness, Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who, on his noted American tour, visited the town in 1825:

MAIN STREET IN 1842, FROM WARNER'S COFFEE HOUSE

"We took lodgings at Warner's Hotel, a large, clean and convenient inn. In front of the house is a large porch, and in the first story a large balcony. The gentlemen sit below and the ladies walk above. It is called a piazza and has many conveniences. Elm trees stand in front of the house and a large reflecting lamp illuminates the house and yard. This, with the beautiful warm evening and the great number of people who reposed on the piazza or went to and fro from the house, produced a very agreeable effect. The people here are exceedingly religious, and besides going to church on Sundays they go thrice during the week. When we arrived the service had just ended, and we saw some very handsome ladies come out of the church. Each bed-chamber of our tavern was provided with a Bible." (Philadelphia: Carey, Lea and Carey, 1828.)

The picture opens to the direction of Bridge street. In the distance is seen the old Pomeroy homestead; to the left of the hotel rises the white spires of the First Church, almost hiding the old Court-House. Opposite, occupying the present site of the Columbian Building, is the Edwards Church, built in 1833. Adjoining stands the residence of Dr. Hunt, where "Mr. Bates, a lawyer," took the Duke of Saxe-Weimer to see "a collection of minerals," which the Duke particularly admired. From this building, in 1870, a fire spread, destroying the church and making way for its removal to its present site further up the street.

A second picture, showing the corner of Main and King streets with Court street in the middle distance, emphasizes the quaint, rural aspect of the town's centre when the roads fell in chance angles across the greensward and the gabled buildings had the solidity of the serious generations they housed. In the foreground, between two fine elms, are the hay-scales; to the left the old town-hall, which has given place to the present court-house green. This corner was in anti-slavery times the arena of many earnest meetings.

Looking up Main street from the same place in the present time, the change is startling: the bright granite walls of the massive court-house, the beautiful red stone spire of the First Church, the granite-bound grass plots and rigid line of the lawn-gardener, slender young trees here and there barely reminiscent of the grand elms, the broad street leveled and ground to powder under the increased traffic, and all the scene crossed and scored with electric wires.

Turning to the right and looking from the same position down Main street, a photograph shows how the old town holds out against the encroachments of the new. Beyond the skeleton of the arc-light are the branches of one of the old elms. The Pomeroy house is still there, and further on is the inviting foliaged vista of Bridge street, little changed from the days of the Boston stage-coach. A nearer view gives a glimpse of the John Clarke homestead now enlarged and re-

modelled as the Norwood Hotel, and fronted by the maples set out by John Clarke's own hands. Across the street is the doorway of the abandoned St. John's Episcopal Church, and in the background may be distinguished the pillars and gables of a century old architecture.

A few rods further up, the street furnishes a full-page view including the Lathrop home, half hidden, in spite of the early season, by the abundance of trees. Its gigantic elm is one of the largest in town. Here, nearly one hundred years ago, lived United States Senator, Isaac Chapman Bates. His house was moved to North street; a picture is given of it as it now stands, the home of Mrs. Henry Roberts. In the scene opposite the intersection of Pomeroy Terrace with Bridge street, and just within the entrance of the city cemetery, may be descried the Senator's tomb. These pine-sheltered acres are especially rich in associations, recalling many thrilling personal histories of the early settlement of the continent, and containing remains of distinguished participants in every notable event since then.

CORNER MAIN AND KING STREETS THIRTY YEARS AGO

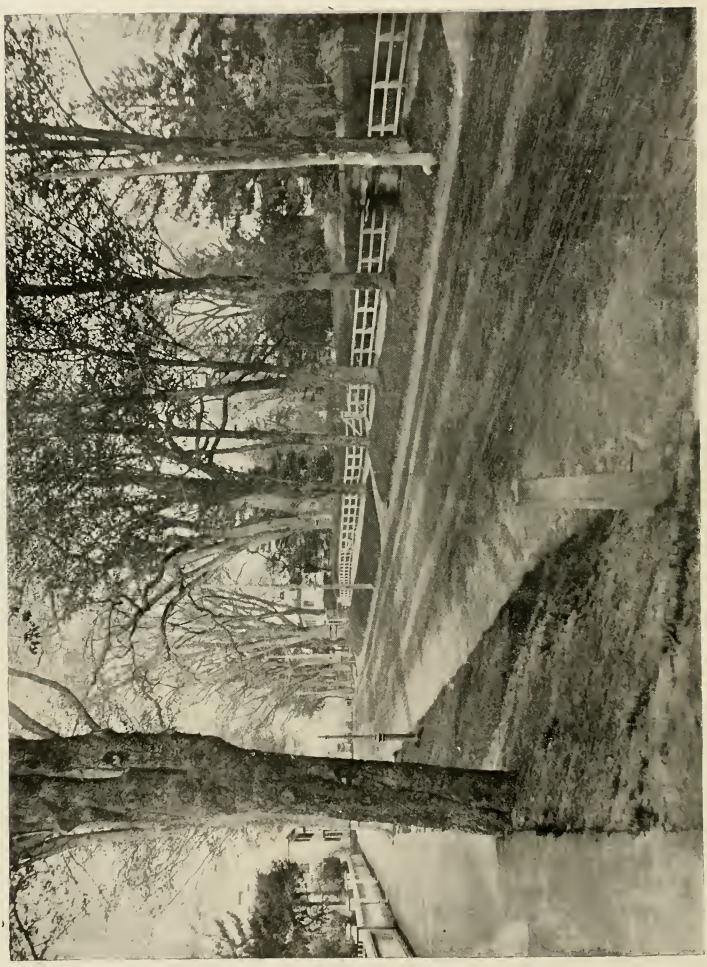
The only photograph ever taken of the Sheldon House is here reproduced. In 1866, the house was taken down and removed to Princeton, New Jersey, being there rebuilt for the family at large expense. Part of the property on Bridge street is still owned by the Sheldons and has been in their possession two hundred and thirty years.

Pomeroy Terrace commemorates Gen. Seth Pomeroy, of the Revolution, one of Northampton's most famous soldiers. It is a private street, overspread with maple boughs and lined with well-kept lawns and comfortable homes, some of the most tasteful and luxurious of the town. From their eastern side the bold crest of the terrace commands a broad sweep of the meadows, the winding river, and purple crags of Mount Holyoke. Pictures are given of several views from here and also from Phillips Place and from Hawley street.

Thence, by way of the county jail, the reader is led to King street, once the aristocratic thoroughfare. Immediately the contrast is perceptible between its ancient quiet and the newness of the streets just visited. Here lived Jonathan Edwards, the Puritan theologian, in a frame house on the site of the brick one now standing beneath the massive elm, the planting of his own hand. Adjoining, on the right, there is to-day the dwelling of the French Catholic priests of the parish. In this neighborhood is Gothic street, with its old Collegiate Institute, now a parochial school; and State street, which occupies the former line of the New Haven and Northampton canal.

FROM A PAINTING BY C. L. BURLEIGH

SHOP ROW, YEARS AGO



BRIDGE STREET

An asphalt way, styled the Boulevard, leads from State street into South, over a recently erected bridge which supersedes the picturesque structure further down the River. South street is the main artery of a region full of interest, both new and old. From it many pictures are given: the Parsons elm at the head of Maple street, brought there from the meadows in 1755, by Noah Parsons when he built his house that stands near by; High street with its amphitheatre of meadow and mountain; Fort Hill, the home of Mr. E. H. R. Lyman, a large estate, approaching in beauty and cultivation the English gardener's ideal. The contemplated electric railway to Easthampton, traversing South street, will join this admirable residence quarter yet more closely to the main body of the town.

SHELDON HOUSE

BRIDGE STREET

From South street, through a surburban lane, one may reach the extensive property of the State Asylum for the insane, which is illustrated and described elsewhere. Returning by way of West street, and passing the new electric light plant, one comes upon Smith College from the point of view which Burleigh, one of Northampton's sons who died in Italy at the dawn of his artistic career, selected in the old picture (see Page 85) which includes the College tower. In the foreground he drew the Horace Cook farmhouse, which occupied the present site of the School of Music. Quite as old is the Turner house, which still stands at the back of the Forbes Library.

Smith College, the Forbes Library, the Baptist Church, the High School, the Academy of Music and the Edwards Congregational and St. Mary's Catholic Churches enclose the irregular triangle at the intersection of Main, State, West and Elm streets. Elm

BRIDGE STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST, FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH HAWLEY AND MARKET STREETS

street, the principal residence thoroughfare on the western side of the town, is wholly given up to private homes with the exception of the new Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and one of the dormitories of the Burnham Classical School. The street is one hundred feet wide, higher than most of the city, and leads a majestic procession of ancient elms along its graceful windings between quaint, gambrel-roofed houses and modern dwellings of more pretentious outsides. For a space it overlooks the lovely Paradise woods and waters, and all along its much traveled length, streets branch from it leading for a few squares through pleasant districts of homes.

A GLIMPSE OF ROUND HILL, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

One of these, Prospect street, beautifully canopied with foliage, traverses a section long prominent in Northampton's history. A general view, taken from King street many years ago, groups in small space the salient features, showing the Talbot home, now the "Capen House" of The Mary A. Burnham School, and the Hinckley and Bowers homes, the latter of which was for many years the property of Henry Bright, and is now the residence of Dr. Benjamin C. Blodgett, Director of the Smith College School of Music. In the background are the public buildings on Round Hill. Another picture of the Blodgett house is reproduced from "The Fine Residences of America," (London, 1830.) Mr. Bowers imported the Italian style of architecture, which prevails in the Southern States, where he had lived. The true front of the building is to the eastward, whence swept a lawn one thousand feet deep, opening on King street. The lawn has been curtailed, giving space for many dwellings on King, State and Bright streets.

ROUND HILL IN 1829 — DRAWN BY MISS E. GOODRIDGE

On a higher elevation, between Prospect street and Round Hill, lies Crescent street and Henshaw avenue, two in one, of whose numerous modern houses several photographs are given.

The boldest rise of ground in Northampton is Round Hill, a beautiful, wooded eminence, portioned into ample and expensively cultivated holdings. Thither the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar was taken, during his visit in 1825, to inspect the school kept for boys by Messrs. Cogswell and Bancroft, the latter the great historian. The school occupied three buildings, now used by the Clarke Institution for the Deaf, which is described at length on Page 39. Of other scenes on the hill, its groves, beautiful dwellings and gardens, and its commanding view of valley and town, several pictures are given. Some of the plainer houses are detached members of the still widely-known Water-Cure Hotel which at one time gathered beneath its comfortable roof throngs of fashionable invalids. In those days the wooded slopes were given a park treatment, with winding paths, rustic benches, and frequent springs

RESIDENCE OF DR. B. C. BLODGETT

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE WM. G. BASSETT

VIEW FROM FORT HILL

to refresh the wayfarer. It was then that Jenny Lind, the famous singer, passed her honey-moon on Round Hill and named the adjacent region, "Paradise." She was upborne by J. G. Holland, in "Kathrina:"

"Queen village of the meads,
Fronting the sunrise and in beauty throned,
With jeweled homes around her lifted brow
And coronal of ancient forest trees —
Northampton sits and rules her pleasant realm.
There where the saintly Edwards heralded
The terrors of the Lord, and men bowed low
Beneath the menace of his awful words;
And there where Nature with a thousand tongues,
Tender and true, from vale and mountain top
And smiling streams, and landscapes piled afar,
Proclaimed a gentler gospel, I was born."

And by Henry Ward Beecher, in "Norwood:"

"Look with my eyes, good reader, upon the town of Norwood that, refusing to go down upon the flat bottom-lands of the Connecticut, daintily perches itself upon the irregular slopes west, and looks over upon that transcendent valley from under its beautiful shade trees, and you will say that no finer village glistens in the sunlight, or nestles under arching elms."

Jenny Lind's name for the place was popularly accepted, but became restricted, in time, to the wooded dale and glen which follows Mill river, from the Bay State meadows to Green street. This remains one of the most charming retreats within the city. It was once owned by Mr. James C. Ward, who expended much in improving its natural beauty with drives and vistas. His enthusiasm has been inherited with interest by its present owners, who have, each in his individual manner, sought to enhance its charm. Passing down Paradise Road, through the Glen, and emerging on

THE BOWERS MANSION IN 1830 — NOW DR. E. C. BLODGETT'S RESIDENCE

CRESCENT STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

Dryads' Green, the photographer has provided a number of views to illustrate the text of Mr. George W. Cable, found on Pages 91 to 95. Mr. Cable is one of the most ardent lovers of the place. One or two scenes of his novel, "John March, Southerner," are situated there, and being owner of a considerable portion of the tract, he has done much to beautify it. Around his dwelling he has introduced on a moderate scale the methods of real estate improvement observed in the far western towns, and the result has been the street, planted with shrubbery beds, which he has named Dryads' Green.

North Elm, a continuation of Elm street, leads to the Cooley Dickinson Hospital, and to "Wildwood," the beautiful home of the late Henry Watson. Here stands a venerable specimen of pitch pine (*pinus rigida*) perhaps the largest in Massachusetts. Though but seventy-five feet in height, it measures, one foot from the ground, nine feet four and one-half inches in circumference ; and branches seventeen feet from the ground.

From "Wildwood," on either side, the eye ranges over mountain-guarded landscapes, and within the confines of the estate itself are the varied pleasing effects of cultivated meadow, tangled thicket, pruned woods, ordered garden and daisy strewn green, charms which have given rise to a very general sentiment in favor of making it a public park.

To climb the rugged steeps where stately stand
Like giant sentries to the lower land
The lordly oaks, more spreading than the pine,
Upon whose trunks the wild grape clusters shine.
What sky-born palace of the ancient time,
Relumed by limnel brush, or poet's rhyme,
Can match this peerless palace of the trees,
With roof and dome and tower and graceful frieze
All fashioned with a patience and an art,
Through centuries, that wrought each tiny part.

CLARENCE HAWKES.

PARADISE WOODS

Massachusetts has eight "Mill Rivers." Not the least of them for use, nor yet for beauty, is the one which on its way to the Connecticut visits Northampton. The name, "Paradise," which the bridal enthusiasm of Jenny Lind gave to a considerable stretch of both open and wooded pasture lands whose outer bounds lay along this stream, is now popularly allowed to a remnant of it only. The street-surveyor and house-builder have gradually narrowed its lines until they are now restricted to a winding series of lawn-gardens and wooded bluffs which overlook the still more winding stream, and to the wild meadow which in the upper half of the tract widens out between the plateau and the river.

RESIDENCE OF F. N. KNEELAND

PARADISE ROAD

Here the natural charms of the region retain the name by universal approval. Within the length of hardly more than a mile and the average breadth of a scant furlong are grove, thicket and glade, rivulets and river, green islands, still waters both broad and narrow, rapids dimpling over gravel bars and flashing among huge granite bowlders, the tangled meadow sentineled by lofty trees, and moist ravines alternating with abrupt ridges that survey the lake, the fields of grain and hay beyond the trees of the opposite shore, and now and then the bold crests or sides of Mt. Holyoke or Mt. Tom.

AUTUMN IN PARADISE

Along much of the townward side, on the nearly level crown of the bluffs, a happy contrast to this beautiful wildness is furnished by the succession of handsome dwellings, widely separated, whose ordered lawns merge by pleasant gradations into the freer graces of the woods. The dwellers in these homes lay no stress upon the unmarked bounds of separate ownerships, but keep

"Paradise" in large degree an undivided wealth of gentle delights, free to the stranger as well as to the neighbor and friend, and disciplined from its peaceful wildness only in the removal of dead growth and insalubrities of soil.

It would be hard to find within a radius of many miles a group of more beautiful landscapes than is furnished by Paradise Lake, wood, stream and meadow when the blossoms and foliage of May and June are on bush and tree in their endless variety of delicate tints, and the music of nesting birds seems to sound almost from every bough and covert; or when the mast is falling from oak and chestnut, butternut and hickory, and the small furry outlaws of the wood have robbed the hazel of its unripened

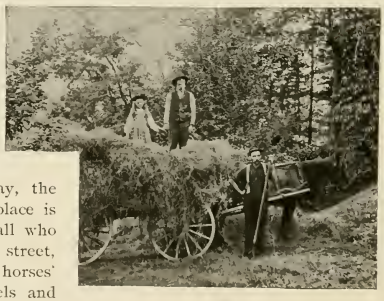
PARADISE LAKE FROM RESIDENCE OF T. N. KNEELAND

the hum of its electric cars, lies but four hundred yards away, and Paradise Road and three or four even more frequented streets run from

"SWISS COTTAGE" ON PARADISE ROAD

nuts; when a stimulating fragrance of witch-hazel blossoms fills the leafy air and the ripening days of the year's decline are turning the drowsy monotones of summer's green to all the colors of the sunset.

Then, or at any season except in the whitest winter, when boys and girls throng the frozen surface of the river and pond by starlight and firelight as well as by day, the lovely seclusion of the place is the pleasant wonder of all who enter its borders. Elm street, with its incessant clatter of horses' feet, its rumble of wheels and



A PARADISE HARVEST

it almost to the edge of the bluffs; yet under their fronts as they suddenly sink to the river seventy feet below, canopied and curtained by a dense foliage of pine and hemlocks and of broad-leaved trees and undergrowth, the sounds of nature alone fill the ear; song of birds, chirp of insects, the rattle of the kingfisher, the soft scamper of the chipmunk, the drone of bees, or the pretty scoldings of the red squirrel. A boat rowed by college girls may pass in silence, or with song, or with the

A LOOK ACROSS THE LAKE

audible reading of some poet's pages ; here and there a fisherman will sit watching his bob and line ; the shout of a plowman or wagoner may come from the country beyond the river. But only on its fixed moments does the long note of some distant factory whistle or the toll of town and college clock remind the finder of hepaticas or violets, anemones, forget-me-nots, columbines, wild roses, fire-lilies or autumn leaves, that he is still within the embowered side-window, as it were, of a busy town.

PARADISE LAKE FROM RESIDENCE OF DR. W. H. JONES

If it is really from those grove flower-gardens of Persian kings that the name Paradise first came, it can hardly be said to have gone astray here, in such courtly profusion do spring, summer and autumn strew it with their largess. Certainly Flora is its sovereign, and when one sees its colors in October — and in November as well — he can hardly doubt that Flora was, and is still at heart, a Persian queen. One cannot pretend to have called the full roll of the flowers of this paradise though he swell the slender list already given with laurel, bloodroot, meadow-lily, azaleas and other honeysuckles, adder's tongue, shad-blossom, polygola, gentian, bittersweet, wild-cherry and apple, heal-all, cornell, sweet-flag, elder, spikenard, wild sunflower, the red berries of the black alder, the golden-rods, and asters, and

CAMPING — PARADISE

whole banks and beds of various ferns, or even though his whisper should name the most secret treasures of the place — sweet-brier, maiden-hair, the trailing arbutus and cardinal flower.

Of trees and perennial shrubs and vines alone, I have counted in "Paradise" more than seventy species. At two or three points the white pines gather into groves, that give small room to other trees of full stature ; but elsewhere maples and elms, red and white

"TARRYAWHILE," RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. CABLE

ON THE RIVER PATH

about nine feet from the ground into two nearly equal trunks. Many years ago the older tree was struck by lightning and killed on its outer side along its entire length. In time the ground's moisture caused it to decay at its base, and, to save the other tree, it was felled. But it was down scarcely more than a few weeks before the white oak unaccountably began to die, and it, too, had to be cut down. The stump of it has, by its chief mourner, as one may say, been chiseled out into a high-backed oaken seat facing the lofty pines of the woods that half surround it, and in this venerable chair on the crest of

oaks, planes, and white-heart and shell-bark hickories, abound; not to mention alders and willows, gray birches, hornbeams and sumacs, or to name again those favorites of the children, the butternut and chestnut. Here and there, the more prized for being few, are added to these the beech, the white ash, the mountain ash, the canoe birch, the yellow birch, the aspen, the linden and the tupelo. There are residents in "Paradise" who know scores of these trees not by family name or likeness alone, but personally, familiarly, and are vain, or at least glad, of the acquaintance. One of the accompanying illustrations shows two trees that stood until lately at the edge of Paradise Woods, near a short street known as Dryads' Green, and which might themselves be fancied the homes of dryads if any trees in so western a land and so modern a day might.

They were a white and scarlet oak. Through some undiscernible influence the pair, instead of leaning away from each other, as trees commonly would, locked in so close an embrace that they seemed to have grafted one upon the other, and to any but the most observant eye appeared to be one tree, separating

TWIN OAKS ON GEO. W. CABLE'S GROUNDS

the shady slope, many a page besides the present one has been written for the printer. Hard by it stands a young ash planted by that master of kindly satire,

A GLIMPSE INTO PARADISE

PARADISE RESIDENCES

narrowed accuracy, and an enthusiastic lover of the place may forget to allow due weight to blemishes that offend a critical eye; but to catch the perfume and murmur of its pines, to see the sunset through them, to hear the matin hymn of its robins, orioles, grosbeaks, tanagers, or

Max O'Rell. Almost as near it on another side stands a second whose planter was Edward Atkinson, the Franklin of present day economic debate. A few yards further stands a sapling elm set elsewhere in "Paradise" by Henry Ward Beecher in the last year of his life and transplanted a second, third and fourth time by one who could not consent to part with it. Yet another ash and a beech are the planting of two men less famous but not everywhere less loved.

RESIDENCES OF CHARLES F. WARNER, W. H. CLAFF AND REV. CYRUS PICKETT

the even-song of its thrushes, would make its spells understood as they cannot be by any magic to be squeezed from the leaves of books.

GEORGE W. CABLE.

EARLY SPRING IN PARADISE

So much for "Paradise" with only pen, ink and camera wherewith to make it known. The camera may have the camera's faults of

EDWARDS CHURCH PARSONAGE

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

We are in the habit, in popular parlance, of speaking of some of our busy communities as manufacturing towns or cities. With the increased energy which is being continually expended in booming promising localities, and the development of the plan of importing or transplanting industries and industrial colonies, it has seemed to me that there would be even more appropriateness in the designation of manufact-

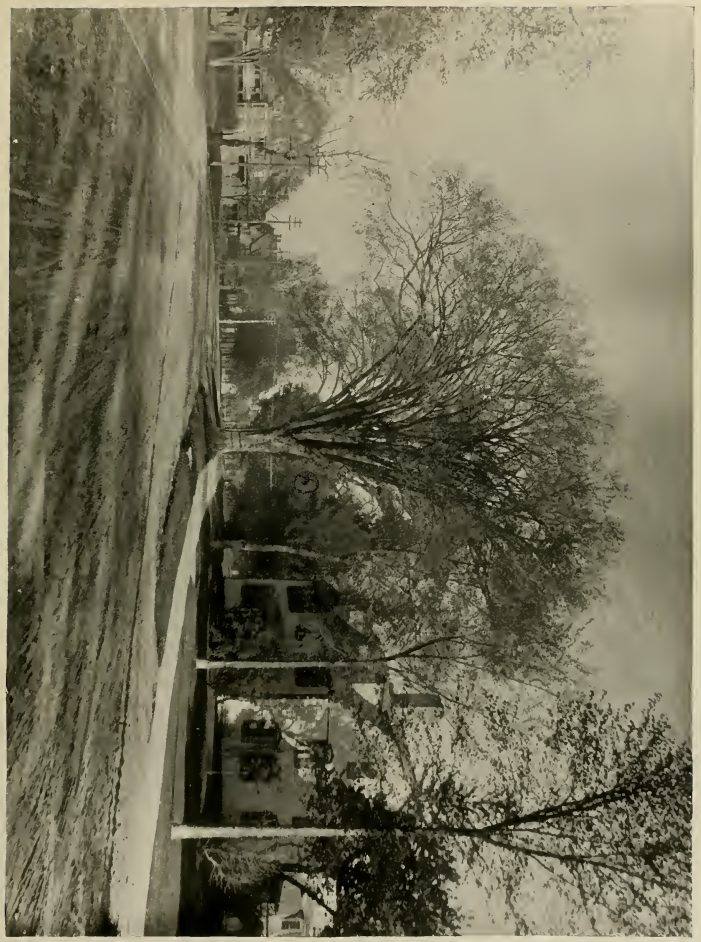
THE TURNER COTTAGE

ured cities and towns. Some places are built, and as they increase are built on to. They are merely aggregations of people. They make a great crowd but there is no community. It is perhaps fair to say that all through America our increase has been too much of this character. But on the other hand a community is, like a human being, a development. It is a misnomer to speak of a place as growing simply because people are crowding into it. They must work and suffer together before they gain a common life. Proper development will give community in character and sentiment and aim.

Northampton has been a place of slow but continued growth. Each decade has shown an increase in the number of inhabitants, and yet it is hard to find any single fact or influence which has occasioned their coming, nor has there been at any time any great and sudden influx of people. The result has been that the town has kept to a remarkable degree the stamp of its original character. It was founded by substantial people of old English stock. To "learn to labor and to wait," was the point in their education which above all others suffered no neglect. They were God-fearing and industrious, pious and persistent. They came here, not from sudden enthusiasm, nor because they anticipated an easy life, but because mature consideration convinced them that with energy and patience they could here hope for a promising future, but their pictures of success they painted in colors rather quiet than glittering, more sombre than golden. Their thought was upon doing their duty without much emotion either of enthusiasm or fear. They attended church and worked their fields and fought the savages all alike with an harmonious sentiment of conscientiousness.

The place has always remained a quiet conservative community of simple tastes and unambitious manner of life. The people have turned their faces more to the country breezes than to the city airs. It has been a typical New England town, a school of sturdy independence in thought and action, developing strong individuality among its children. All the life, social, political and religious has been marked by a spirit of carefulness rather than of zeal. Cautiousness, not to say conscientiousness, has been more prominent than aggressive energy. The people have been of marked intelligence, and oftentimes of superior culture, but trained to calm, matter-of-fact life until they often seemed incapable of enthusiasm. They would be naturally reserved

WEST STREET



ELM STREET

IRONSHAW HOUSE

and undemonstrative and hard to move to new things. Such characters are quite sure to be complained of in times of change as unprogressive and behind the age. It is difficult to unite them upon practical measures of enterprise which in younger communities are undertaken with a readiness which gives no time for dissent. Naturally then Northampton is regarded as unenterprising in instituting and sustaining movements of public interest. At three different times Young Men's Christian Associations have been organized here, and twice the work has come to an end because of a lack of public encouragement. It was a part of an experience with which conservative New England towns are too familiar. Business lags at home, the opportunities of the native place fail to satisfy the aspirations of the ambitious boys, and they slip away to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Gradually it comes to be the general opinion that it is a place of little opportunity or promise. It has become a sort of proverbial statement that young men in Northampton are very scarce. Of course it has not been a place where fortunes have been rapidly accumulated. And yet in those former days the work was for a time sustained with good interest and success. As might be expected in such a community of inherited conscientiousness and fidelity of Christian purpose, the people, though of very moderate means, can be counted on to contribute both money and effort where they feel that there is work which ought to be done. An appeal to sustain the institutions of religion is sure of a ready response. Even if the community was considered peculiarly lacking in young men, it was proved that the young life was vigorous. The chapels which are still standing were built on Hospital Hill and at Bay State village, and for years services were maintained in them with good regularity. But gradually the interest waned, it was felt that too much of the burden was thrown upon the few, and with the ebbing of enthusiasm throughout the country for the distinctive methods formerly pursued by the Young Men's Christian Associations the local organization became discouraged and gave up the task.

It is often found that it is easier to till a broad field than a narrow one. A large work is often easier than a small one. Our age has come to the conviction that efforts for young men, in fact, for human life, must enlarge their scope in order to diminish their difficulties. The Associations as now organized recognize that they must work for the complete manhood, body, intellect and spirit, and are not afraid even of allowing to the physical energy of youth something of the prominence which nature accords to it. On this basis the present organization took place in 1891. Not only were rooms provided and

VIEWS IN WILDWOOD

furnished for headquarters, but a gymnasium was secured, and physical training was given a prominent place in the work of the association. In connection with the gymnasium, suitable direction has been provided and regular classes have been sustained.

The Association has at present a membership of about three hundred. It cannot be expected to be a self-sustaining institution, but is obliged to appeal to the public for something like two-thirds of its annual expenditures. Nor on the other hand are its benefits by any means confined to the members. It furnishes attractive rooms where strangers are always welcome. It helps greatly to create a moral and religious atmosphere, and is an institution of public benefit in a multitude of ways. It has rendered great assistance in obtaining employment for those who are in need. It has proved a potent instrumentality for forwarding various movements of good in this community. Its General Secretary, thoroughly in sympathy with young men, can be depended on to show continued and unabated interest in all measures spiritual, intellectual and physical which would be helpful to manly life.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. F. WILLIAMS

The Association has been untiring in its efforts to encourage out-of door sports which shall stimulate the best energies of the young, and yet to have them in all cases associated with the most ennobling influences, and to use them in the best way in subordination to the grand purpose of building up Christian manliness. It counts in its membership, a band of young men who show a splendid spirit of zeal and even self-sacrifice, giving without stint of their time and thought to advance the high purposes to which the organization is devoted. The work is as yet but in its beginnings. One of the first great needs of Northampton is a building for the Young Men's Christian Association, and we hope and trust that from some source such provision will be made for our need. And always it is essential that the people of the community who are in sympathy with that which is best, and who appreciate the value of right influences for young men, should feel that this work is theirs, and that all must join in making it efficient. The young men of to-day are the strength of the future, and the Association which helps to train them to good is one of the chief supports of the national life.

There is something inspiring in the thought of the possibilities of such a society. It brings men together at the one time when friendships are formed, when aspiration is at the highest, when discouragements have little effect, when all anticipations seem to come within reach. It is the period of life for which society loves to make lavish provision, the time of education, of forming character, of bringing out that which is best in man. It is a work which we cannot think of leaving undone. It is a pity if its opportunities cannot be improved even to the utmost.

H. M. TYLER.

AT END OF POMEROY TERRACE RESIDENCE OF W. W. LEE

THE HOME-CULTURE CLUBS

Public well-being in its various forms has always been generously looked after by the people of Northampton, who have met the usual perplexity of getting the more and less fortunate helpfully together. In the course of their efforts,

CRESCENT STREET, LOOKING NORTH

Mr. George W. Cable, shortly after making the town his home, recognizing the inadequacy of mere legislation on the one side or commercial prosperity on the other to solve some of the gravest questions of public morals, proposed to a group of selected friends a plan for engaging certain of the diverse social elements of the place in profitable, unlaborious activities which would create favorable conditions for the growth of acquaintance and friendship between them.

During the following winter several fireside clubs were formed to carry out the idea, and within two years, Mr. Cable, writing in the Century Magazine, (August, 1888) reported twenty such clubs in operation, two of which were in other states. In this paper he developed at length the principles on which the movement was founded, and which were much less familiar to the general mind than they now are.

He said that here in America, of all places in the world, it is both inconsiderate and futile to try to better the unfortunate by either mass or class or cause treatment, because, rightly, it is not mass or class or cause one should hope to elevate, but the individual. The first need is to learn him, or at least four things about him: his capabilities, his needs, his desires and his surroundings; an equal requisite is to give his a real, personal friendship, thereby gaining his confidence; and the one practicable expedient for effecting this is to exchange with him at the same time both profit and pleasure. Elements of true elevation and enlargement to be got by earning and yet without paying for them are manifestly the various sorts of education and culture—whether of hand, head or heart. His plan was to go into the private home, where he could best study the individual, and to bring the individual into his own home, where he could best prove his friendship for him, and in each

HENSHAW AVENUE RESIDENCE OF C. H. PIERCE

place, for a space of time mutually agreed upon to pursue with him — or *them* (say to the number of four, six, or even ten persons) — some amusing work, some profitable amusement, for the success of which friendly co-operation is obviously needed. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that this was not to be mere sociability, but work and profit for all concerned.

Thus evolved the Home-Culture Clubs when the College Settlement and kindred plans were hardly yet in operation. Counting upon the enthusiasm to be sustained by a larger organization than these small circles of half-a-dozen members, each working singly and apart, Mr. Cable projected a combined general management of the Home-Culture Clubs. This employs a General Secretary, who is in communication with each club and who collects from them weekly a report of the work accomplished, tabulating and publishing it each month in "The Home-Culture Club Letter." The support of the secretary and the journal does not necessarily fall upon the clubs, so that there is no compulsory expense involved in the organization and maintenance of any single club ; it may operate for a short or a long period, and the plan, being good for a few as well as for thousands, is a success and flourishing, wherever and as long as two or three people meet together for the purposes of mutual help and friendship across the lines and distances, whether true or false, which separate sets and classes. Already Mr. Cable reported a total membership of one hundred and forty-four, reading weekly an

VIEWS ON E. H. R. LYMAN'S GROUNDS

average of 18,000 pages of good literature, much of which had been studied and debated, and this only a single item of their various employments.

Here for a time the movement was left to its own impulses ; but it continued to grow, and at the end of its fourth year required the whole time of its secretary. This office has been filled since 1889, by Miss Adelene Moffat of Tennessee, formerly a student in the Art League of New York. She entered into the work with the zeal of natural aptitude and inclination, and vigorously prosecuted the making of new clubs, both by personal work in Northampton and adjoining towns, and by correspondence. As the scope increased, new problems were confronted. It was necessary to keep the movement alive in all classes of society in order to preserve it from becoming itself a class treatment, against which its first premise is made ; and it was the plain duty of the organizer to canvass neighborhoods dead to social impulses and hostile to their pre-conceptions of the Home-Culture Clubs. Moreover, Home-Culture was hyphenated to indicate as its ultimate mission the elevation of the home, and new recognition was given to the fact that the individual in the home, not the individual apart from the home, is the true social-economic unit. The clubs have for their motto: "The Private Home is the Public Hope."

A CROSS-ROAD NEAR THE CITY

At the close of the seventh year of its life (June, 1894), the secretary reports fifty-four clubs in operation, with a total membership of about five hundred, total readings of 697,000 pages, and a constituency of the following proportions:

"Foaming over the rocky ledges."—*Elaine Goodale.*

farmers five per cent., day laborers five per cent., professions nine per cent., college students seventeen per cent., ladies at home eighteen per cent., and employes of offices, stores, mills and factories, forty-six per cent. Twenty-seven per cent. of the membership are men. There are ten clubs in Massachusetts outside of Northampton, nine in other states, numbering two hundred fifteen members.

Liberal financial support has been given the movement by the citizens of Northampton. From the first there have been public headquarters the expenses of which were met entirely by subscription until in recent years the clubs, particularly by means of public entertainments of the dramatic and musical clubs, have materially assisted. The rooms were mainly for the accommodation of the homeless, and in the beginning were given over to the occupancy of young men who came far short of understanding the principles and aims of their hosts. To this class the secretary directed at once her most resolute endeavors, and having succeeded after a long and tactful skirmish, in winning their confidence and esteem, organized them into clubs for which she found ready and efficient leaders among the students of Smith College. It has become a college tradition that this work is the especial charge of the Junior Class, and from year to year an increasing enthusiasm and devotion has been handed down so effectually, that the importance and usefulness of these homeless clubs have sometimes threatened to overshadow the clubs that meet elsewhere. At the same time college students, after a year's experience in the work, carry its missionary spirit home with them to all parts of the country.

"With many a curve my banks I fret."—*Tennyson.*

One domicile after another was found inadequate for the growing needs of their activity, which soon numbered classes of both sexes and all ages, and embraced numerous forms of education, from gymnastics to the fine arts. In the fall of 1892, by the generosity of Mr. E. H. R. Lyman, the building on Center street, formerly occupied by the Methodist Church, became the headquarters of the clubs, and in the winter of 1893-'94, other prominent citizens advancing goodly aid, it was remodeled to include a large auditorium and stage, separate reading and class rooms for boys, men, girls and women, a secretary's room, a kitchen, a bath, and living rooms for a resident janitor and family, while a roomy basement, secured by raising the building, is destined for a gymnasium and swimming baths. The exterior is being changed to present a worthy example of the pure colonial in public architecture.

Mr. Cable remains the prime leader in the movement, his plans executed with energy, faithfulness and sympathy by the General Secretary, Miss Moffat: but the Home-Culture Clubs are no longer an affair of individual leadership. They are a thoroughly organized corporation, with a board of control of leading citizens, both standing and special committees, zealous workers from the town and college, and the hearty financial and moral support of the community.

MARKS WHITE HANDLY.

"I babb'e into eddying bays."—*Tennyson.*

THE WINDING ROAD

I like a winding country road
With bushes growing thick around,
Stirred by the wind, that interweaves
Its tuneful murmurings and leaves
The silence born of sound.

A narrow, winding, country road
With up and down and height and hollow.
With sudden turn that hides from view
What next may come and beckon you,
And bids the spirit follow.

A lonely, winding, country road
With trees and spaces interspersed,
With forests here and meadows there,
And gloomy shades and sunlight fair
Amid dark branches nursed.

And such an one there was, a road
That had a stream to guide it.
It flowed 'mid grasses, under ferns,
A tiny rill with sudden turns;
And flowers grew beside it.

A little bird had built a nest
Crotched in a wayside apple tree.
It sang and sang until its throat
Swelled with the passion of its note,
And I looked up to see.

There were some four-leaved clovers, too,
(That bird flew down and sung it),
And all along the way I trod
Flowed torrents of glad goldenrod
And asters bloomed among it.

On wound the road until it sought
The cool green shadows of the wood,
Amid whose cloistered ways there dwelt
A music, all unheard but felt,
Born of the solitude.

In joyous awe I walked, until
The spirit throbbed with dreams divine.
Forgetful of the time and age
I passed as in a pilgrimage
To worship at a shrine.

And can you chain in human words
The sense of sunlight in the trees,
Or pencil down in black and white
The thrill, the tremor, the delight,
That follow on the breeze?

Leave to the winds the winding road,
The forests dark and meadows wide,
Leave to the ferns the silvery gleam
And sparkle of the little stream,
The flowers by its side.

But when the Winter nights are drear
And weary thoughts the spirit load,
Those Summer rambles all come back
And lured on by its varying track
We trace the winding road.

ANNA H. BRANCH.

"And such an one there was, a road that had a stream to guide it."—*See Poem.*

FLORENCE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

"progress toward a better state of society, and the development of a true social and moral life." In its most flourishing condition it owned five hundred acres of land, a silk factory, saw and grist mills, and a number of houses. The present name "Florence" was adopted in 1852, when a post-office was established there. Previously it had been known as "The Community," "Bensonville," and "Greenville."

At present the principal articles of manufacture are silk, in which the Nonotuck Silk Company is engaged; toilet and other brushes made by the Florence Manufacturing Company;

FLORENCE

The thriving village of Florence, situated about three miles west from the centre, is the principal manufacturing district of Northampton. Its first industry was a saw mill, established in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Wm. Hulbert. Silk manufacturing was one of the first enterprises started in Florence, and has become one of the most successful. It was commenced by the late Samuel Whitmarsh, in 1835. From 1841 to 1846, an association called the "community," flourished here, which gave considerable notoriety to the village. Its object was

HIGH SCHOOL

LILLY LIBRARY COSMIAN HALL

and oilgas stoves and sewing machines, the product of the Central Oilgas Stove Company.

The village contains four churches: the Congregational, the Methodist, the Free Congregational and the Catholic. In 1863, a fine High School building was erected through the munificence of S. L. Hill, a prominent citizen of the place. Within a few years A. T. Lilly erected a library building, which bears his name. The village contains a number of fine private residences and has many attractions.

LEEDS

Four and one-half miles west of the business centre of the town, in a narrow gorge, on the banks of Mill river, lies the village of Leeds. Its first inhabitant located there one hundred and one years ago. Attracted by the abundant water power, early in the present century, manufacturers established themselves there and it soon became the busiest section of the town. The first mill erected here was built by Joseph Bur-

VILLAGE OF LEEDS

nell, for sawing lumber in 1800. Eight years after a cotton mill was built on the same site, and in 1812, a woolen mill was started by Col. James Shepherd, who in a few years converted the cotton mill to the same use. The business was managed by James, Thomas and Charles Shepherd, and the place was then known as "Shepherd's Hollow" or "Shepherd's Factory." The company failed in 1857. Other parties purchased the property, a portion by the Nonotuck Silk Co., and another part by the Ivory Button Co. When a post office was established there in 1849, the name of the place was changed to that of Leeds. It has always been a lively place of business and its citizens have always ranked among the most influential of the town. The Mill river flood in 1874, nearly destroyed the hamlet. All the dams were broken, all the bridges swept away, many dwelling houses annihilated and 51 persons lost their lives. But through the energy of its citizens it has risen from its ruins, and is now in a most prosperous and thriving condition.

MILL RIVER DISASTER

No sketch of the town is complete that fails to note the terrible disaster which befell the valley of Mill river, on a Saturday morning in the month of May, just twenty years ago. It was caused by the breaking of the reservoir dam at Williamsburg. This reservoir contained a reserve supply of water for all the manufacturing establishments on the river below. Situated about three miles from Williamsburg, at the head of a narrow gorge, 300 feet above the level of that town, it contained about 1,000,000,000 gallons of water, covered 124 acres with an average depth of twenty-four feet.

On the first indication of serious trouble early in the morning, a messenger started down the stream to give warning. But the flood, a wall of water, twenty feet high, followed fast, and the destruction to life and property was enormous. Within the space of eight miles from Williamsburg to Northampton 136 lives were lost, 100 houses and factories demolished, 20 iron and wooden bridges swept away, and many miles of highway obliterated. In Williamsburg, 57 persons were killed, one factory, one grist mill, two saw mills and 32 houses and barns destroyed and others damaged. Within a short distance of Williamsburg, was the small manufacturing village of Skinnerville. Here four persons were drowned and one large factory and 20 houses demolished. At Hayden ville 25 people lost their lives, and 41 buildings

RESIDENCE OF L. DIMOCK, LEEDS

were carried off or badly injured. The village of Leeds was almost swept from existence. Here 51 persons were killed, and one large factory and 16 houses destroyed. Florence suffered less than any of the other villages. No lives were lost and no buildings badly injured. Several bridges were carried away and the factories somewhat damaged. The flood had spent most of its force before it reached Northampton centre, and the greatest damage was to roads and bridges. The

old wooden bridge at South street was the only bridge left standing in the track of the flood.

This sudden and sweeping disaster caused great destruction. Many persons lost every thing but life. Urgent appeals were made at once for help. Relief committees were organized in the several towns, and provisions, money and clothing were freely contributed. A permanent relief committee was appointed with headquarters at the town hall, and for many weeks the work of supplying the needs of the sufferers went forward. The city of Boston presented $5,000 worth of new clothing and bedding. The Legislature of Connecticut voted $10,000 to be applied to the relief of the destitute, and other contributions were received from the principal towns and cities throughout the country. The Legislature of Massachusetts voted $100,000 to rebuild the roads and bridges in Williamsburg. Clothing and bedding to the amount of $7,000, cooked provisions worth $1,500, and cash amounting to $75,000 were contributed.

Property to the amount of $1,500,000 or more was destroyed. In this town the loss of private property was estimated at $325,000, and $50,000 more were required to reconstruct roads and bridges. The loss in Williamsburg was not far from $1,200,000 : — at the centre, $350,000; at Skinnerville, $300,000; and at Haydenville, $500,000.

Within a few weeks a coroner's inquest was held on the body of John Atkinson of Williamsburg, at the Court House in this town. After a session of several weeks a verdict of general condemnation was rendered. All who had anything to do with planning, constructing, and approving for use, the reservoir dam, were censured, not excepting the Legislature which chartered the company that built the structure. Not only were the contractors condemned for faulty work in construction, but the County Commissioners, who approved the work, were declared delinquent in having superficially discharged their duty.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In preparing such a work as the one we now offer to the public, we have sought to interest the best talent to be obtained to contribute to its pages, and have spared no expense to secure it, and we congratulate ourselves and all who may read these lines, upon the quality of the text found here, which from the beginning to the end of the book speaks truly of the dignity, culture, refinement, and religious and moral standing of our people and of the surpassing beauty of our scenery, and we wish here to return our thanks to all who have contributed so well to our work, whether their names appear on its pages or not. We feel indebted to the heads of the various institutions of the city for their interest in, and their valuable contributions to this work.

We are especially indebted to Elbridge Kingsley, the artist and engraver of more than national reputation, to whom no scenery is quite equal to that of Western Massachusetts, for valuable work in the line of engraving.

Our thanks are due to Mr. J. R. Trumbull, Dr. T. W. Meekins, Mr. Waldo Whitcomb and others for information, old photographs, and material which add much to the value of the work.

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